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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on certain demographic, commercial, and social characteristics of Johnston County and its towns as they relate to the library's organization, administration, resources, and services. Recommendations are given, as is a five year plan of service which lists objectives in the following areas: (1) administration, (2) information services, (3) outreach services, and (4) technical services. Tables, data, and maps are included. (AWP)

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SELF-STUDY OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF JOHNSTON COUNTY & SMITHFIELD

AND IT'S SERVICE AREA

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INTRODUCTION

The motivation for this self-study came from a Community Analysis Institute held in Apex, N. C. during early February and late May of 1977. The workshop was the outgrowth of concern by the State Librarian, David N. McKay, for a method of accessing community needs, identifying them statewide and applying library resources to meet these needs. Most of the staff members of the library and one Board of Trustee member committed themselves to the project, although only one staff member attended the institute.

Though normal library routines could not be interfered with while compiling the report, it was completed expeditiously with a large degree of personal sacrifice in time and effort. From the start, staff and board members worked as a team and the idea of having a concrete tool to examine current services and plan future programs seemed to compel everyone forward. Through this work everyone envisioned a new ability to deal effectively and on a timely basis with the problems we would define. In some cases these problems were immediately dealt with.

Finally, while many have helped with this project, special thanks go to Eleanor Hooks, Joy Vaughn, Ellen Watson, Sue Clayton, George Arant, Louise Creech, Jennifer Barnes, Virginia Sanders, Ann Arant, Barbara Garrison, Sandra Johnson, Mary Mitchell and Chris Aker. These were the team members who gathered the statistics and general information that went into this report. Extra thanks go to Virginia and Mary for the faultless typing and to Chris for the many outstanding graphs, charts and maps that elaborate on the report's contents.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For several months during 1977, a self-study has focused on selected community and library information, both readily available and gathered as needed, that would provide us with insight about current or needed programs and services. We estimate that a total of about 2,000 staff-hours went into the preparation of this report.

By studying certain demographic, commercial, and social characteristics of Johnston County and its towns as they relate to the library, we were able to focus on our organization, administration, resources, and services in such a way as to be able to develop the following conclusions and recommendations.

First of all, we found that Johnston County is growing and undergoing dramatic changes as a result. Most of the changes are for the better and include expansion of industrial activity and agricultural production, resulting in a higher state of economic growth and stability. The Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield wants to be a part of that growth so that we can keep pace with the public's increased and changing information needs. To do this requires certain commitments to well-planned development. The development of the library system over the next few years therefore, depends upon a forward-looking approach in decisions made today.

The past growth of our library system can be likened to that of a community without zoning regulations or land-use planning. In much the same manner, the library system evolved, somewhat helter-skelter, independent piece by independent piece. So have services been added, in many cases with the aid of outside funding, and retained or discarded after short trial periods. All without ever stopping to evaluate the whole.

A new facility was built ten years ago without consideration of future expansion needs in both collection and service. In many cases we have allowed the building design to dictate the nature of service. This must stop and be reversed. In order to do so, some renovation and change in existing space is needed to better meet current and future service requirments.

The following recommendations will therefore support this premise. They represent the best efforts of the library director and staff to suggest the kind of library we are to be, and steps necessary to achieve that end. The final decision must rest with the community and its representatives - the Board of Trustees.

GOVERNANCE:

> Recommendation: If the library is to prosper and grow in an orderly manner toward logical goals, those goals need to be clearly defined and prioritized in a long range plan.

A common problem among nonprofit and governmental institutions is a lack of well-stated goals and objectives against which progress can be measured and evaluated. Also, during times of needed adjustments in service, because of rising expenditures and declining income or other interferences, a prioritized set of goals and objectives are needed to allow a systematic adjustment to occur without the normal disruption.

> Recommendation: The structure of the Board of Trustees deserves careful consideration to eliminate or alter such tendencies as: self-perpetuation, imbalance of class, age, occupation and ethnic background, and over-representation from any one town or area of the county.

The current by-laws written and not revised since 1967, require immediate attention to correct the above mentioned disproportionments.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

> Recommendation: A program should be developed to activate the proposed endowment fund as soon as practical.

Once activated, the maintenance and annual additions to the fund should be placed in the responsibility of the Friends of the Library Association. Perpetuation and building of this fund should be a primary goal of the "Friends". Interest from the fund should only be used to bolster the faltering materials budget, at least at first. However, it must be noted that this suggestion in no way relieves local government of its responsibility to provide needed materials and service.

> Recommendation: That a set percentage of the town and county annual appropriations be given the library each year so that significant increases can be anticipated that will at least keep pace with rising costs. This amount is suggested to be one and four-tenths (1.4) percent of the town's total income and seven tenths (0.7) of one percent of the county's total income. Special funding will be requested seperately as needed.

Like public schools, it is very difficult to keep pace with rising costs and increased usage without ample and supplementary funding. Knowing what to expect annually would provide the advantage of prior planning and eliminate competition between supporting agencies. After all, the public library system is the after school hours teaching resource and ought to receive as much consideration as the other community educational systems.

PERSONNEL:

> Recommendation: To provide the variety of indepth services for which the library was designed to provide additional professional and paraproressional personnel are needed. A total of two and one half (2 1/2) professional, three (3) clerk or paraprofessional positions, and one (1) fulltime maintenance/janitor position should be funded and authorized as soon as possible.

The two and one half professional positions would provide a fulltime

Local History/Genealogical Services Librarian, a fulltime Reference/Adult Services Librarian (currently halftime position) and a fulltime Young Adult Librarian. The paraprofessional and clerk positions would provide a circulation clerk and administrative clerk and a technical processing paraprofessional. Including the maintenance/janitor, it is anticipated the cost of these additional positions would be about $53,500 initially. This amount would come from the finance percentage recommendation above, costing no additional support unless the percentage support recommendation is not accepted.

Recommendation: If the above new positions are added, library personnel should be reorganized to allow for departmentalization and a system of job evaluation established.

Personnel costs represent about 60 percent of the total library budget and therefore should be utilized to the fullest. Departmentalization will allow full utilization of staff talent by concentrating efforts in the area of expertise. Currently the library system's 21.5 personnel (fulltime equivalent, including branches) are fragmented and perform a wide variety of tasks, in addition to their primary assignment. North Carolina standards suggest "one fulltime staff member for every 2,000 people in the area served". This means our library system should have a total staff of 32.5 using 1975 population estimates. We are therefore trying to provide services with less than two-thirds the recommended staff level. A staffing problem that certainly deserves immediate attention.

Also, departmentalization will allow for a broadening of supervision and make staff evaluation procedures easier to install and control. A staff manual with updated personnel policies and procedures should be developed.

FACILITIES:

Recommendation: Some renovation and changes on both floors of the main library are needed.

Suggested changes/renovations include:

1. Renovate the first floor lighting system to increase its output efficiency.

2. Lower ceiling to about 8 or 9 feet (currently 14 feet) to increase lighting and heat/cool efficiency.

3. Remove front stairwell-seldom used and not needed.

4. Relocate circulation desk into front stairwell area and install a security check-out system to stop losses.

5. Install public toilets in current circulation office on first floor (public toilets exist only on 2nd floor now).

6. Extend shelving in all areas of first floor as needed.

7. Convert 2nd floor lobby and exhibit area into an enclosed young adult reading area with stacks.

8. Renovate lighting in conference room (currently lighted by inadequate chandelier).

Recommendation: Build new library facilities in the towns of Selma, Clayton, Kenly, and Princeton.

A new library was constructed in Benson in 1972 and Four Oaks is nearing completion of their new library. A new facility is not recommended at this time, for the Atkinson Memorial library in the Corinth Holder Area.

MATERIALS RESOURCES:

Recommendation: As the library continues to grow, collection development must keep the library abreast of minimum recommended standards. A book selection policy should be written to insure the future quality of the collection.

A good selection policy will provide the best books for the library at the least cost. The policy committee should consider the following:

1. There is heavy demand for new titles, particularly new fiction. Present acquisition levels do not keep pace with demand - recommend

raising acquisition level to North Carolina minimum standard at least;

2. While a small public library system certainly cannot hope to support college and university student collection needs, the library system should continue active support of local adult education efforts and business, agriculture, and industrial collection needs. In-short, we should provide support wherever needs are expressed;

3. An acquisition policy for local history and genealogical materials should be included;

4. Audio-visual materials have increased in popularity and an acquisition and selection policy for such materials is needed. A plan for constant updating of these highly used materials must also be considered, along with replacement and addition of equipment.

In order to approach North Carolina standards of "at least two books per capita, regardless of size", the library system should add about 30,000 volumes to its current holdings of 99,929.

BOOKMOBILE SERVICE:

Recommendation: Replacement of the bookmobile must be considered as soon as possible.

The 1953 Gerstenslager body with a 1966 International chasis has seen its better days. Jerry-rigged air conditioning and heating systems are a constant problem and repairs, are becoming more and more frequent. Since this unit provides more than 50 percent of the system's circulation, somewhat due to the inadequacies of most of the branches, it is time to provide our rural neighbors with a new, dependable bookmobile.

Recommendation: The currently seperate bookmobile book collection should be integraged into the general collection as soon as practical.

Maintaining a seperate collection was necessary when the general collection was smaller, but that need has now passed its usefulness. Having the

bookmobile draw its resources from the general collection should cause little or no problems, providing adequate numbers of books are procured annually.

INFORMATION SERVICES FOR ADULTS:

> Recommendation: Current weekly library hours should be adjusted to include at least four hours of service on Sunday.

By opening one hour later each morning (at 10 a.m., instead of 9 a.m.) a four-hour Sunday service and one-hour later Fridays and Saturdays (7 p.m. instead of 6 p.m. closing) is possible without adding staff. However, a compensation differential for after 6 p.m. and weekend work should be seriously considered. The extended evening and weekend hours will make the library more accessible for the working populace and for students who combined, make up over 88 percent of the county population. The total of 66 hours of service per week will meet minimum recommended hours of service as stated in the North Carolina standards.

> Recommendation: A seperately staffed reference and information section, manned during normal library hours by professional staff, must be placed in use as soon as practical.

The current practice of trying to provide reference and information services along with circulation services is totally inefficient. In order to make this change, however, additional professional staffing will be needed.

> Recommendation: A fulltime, professional staff position is needed for the local history/genealogy collection, to augment the current halftime paraprofessional position.

This addition will allow Johnston County Room access during most normal library hours. The current halftime staff member now contributes many hours without compensation in order to provide these services for out-of-town and out-of-state users, which are many. This service has grown dramatically over the past few years and must have this addition to keep pace with demands.

> Recommendation: The library should meet the information requirements of present nonusers - the unemployed, blue-collar worker, and senior citizens.

The library must become relevant to the needs of all county residents (regardless of educational level) whether their needs have been articulated or not. It should strive to provide a multi-faceted service that would encompass career and employment information, retirement information and data relevent to the service worker or laborer, as well as material for the more highly educated.

> Recommendation: The library should expand and improve its reference and periodical holdings.

Current subscriptions to periodicals should be at least doubled to approach minimum North Carolina standard and cut down on interlibrary loan dependency. Most patrons, particularly students, have immediate periodical needs that can only be met by an in-house collection and expansion of the reference collection is needed to meet demands for information materials that are not available through interlibrary loan or may be too long in coming through the interlibrary loan system.

READER'S SERVICES FOR ADULTS AND YOUNG ADULTS:

> Recommendation: The library should try to improve the user's satisfaction rate in finding books, periodicals and records.

Expending recommended amounts of money for books, periodicals, and records will greatly improve the satisfaction rate among our users. Integration of the bookmobile and general collections will also help as will an inventory to identify missing materials.

SERVICES TO YOUTH:

> Recommendation: The library should accept funding responsibility for the preschool special LSCA project and its two staff members.

Funded by Title I funds of the Library Services and Construction Act for the past two years, this extremely valuable children's reading project should be ensured of continuance when federal funding for the project ceases in about a year. Partial funding should be included in the library's FY-79 budget, with full funding added the following years.

> Recommendation: The library should seek funding for a fulltime professional staff position as Young Adult librarian.

At present, Young Adult services are handled by an overworked circulation staff. Providing a fulltime staff member will also allow movement of the young adult collection to the second floor area as recommended, relieving the stack congestion on the first floor. Also, in addition to providing added services to this active group of users, the professional to nonprofessional staff ratio (currently far too low according to North Carolina standard) will be augmented.

TECHNICAL SERVICES:

> Recommendation: The library should seek funding for a fulltime professional and fulltime paraprofessional position for the technical processing department.

Cataloging and general processing of materials for the library has in the past been handled as a secondary task by several staff members. Last year a CETA employee was hired to relieve the pressures in this area. However, as the library grows, it will need fulltime personnel, locally funded, to ensure rapid accurate processing of all materials, including those materials for the branches. Hiring permanent staff for this important department will also help relieve the staff shortages noted earlier in comparison to North Carolina standards for minimum staffing.

HISTORY

Johnston County was formed in 1746, largely from Craven County, which at that time embraced a large part of the Coastal Plains area of North Carolina. The county is named after Gabriel Johnston who was then governor of the province of North Carolina.

The oldest industry in the county, and still the most important is tobacco, dating back to the very beginning of settlement. Cotton was the other leading crop until recent years. Other crops and industries now include fruits and grain crops, dairying, a variety of livestock, and the lumber industry.

There are nine incorporated municipalities in Johnston County, that contain one-third of the county population. The county is divided into seventeen townships with residential settlements scattered throughout the townships.

Smithfield is the county seat. Situated only twenty-eight miles Southeast of Raleigh, on the Neuse River, the town was incorporated and granted its charter by the General Assembly that met in New Bern August 25, 1775. The town actually was conveyed in October 1762 by John Smith, Sr., when he sold 288 acres of the Gavin patent to his son, John Smith, Jr. On this tract of land Smith laid off his town, setting aside 100 acres for the town and 50 acres for Commons. As originally laid out the town extended from Church to Hancock Streets and from River Street (now known as First or Front Street) to a half block east of Fourth Street.

Wilsons Mills is the second oldest town in the county. It's named after T. M. Wilson, its first citizen. It was chartered in 1868 and incorporated in 1920.

Johnston's third oldest town is Pine Level, named for its early forests of pine. It was chartered in 1868 also. Selma, the town with the best railroad facility in Eastern North Carolina, got its charter in 1873. It was first known as Mitchiner's Station, but the site of the old station is today about one and one half miles west of the present site of the town.

Princeton was chartered as a prohibition town in the year 1873. The charter was granted under the name of Boon Hill, the name of its township, but in 1873, with the permission of the State Legislature, the name was changed to Princeton.

Four Oaks applied for and got its charter in 1881. The town was named by one of its founders, Mr. K. L. Barbour. He was the first man to build a house there. In his front yard stood four large oaks, hence the name of Four Oaks.

A year later the town of Clayton came into existance. It was at first known as Stallings, the name of one of its earliest settlers, a widow. Later it became known as Stalling's Station when the railroad arrived and it eventually brought a teacher who built a school and named it Clayton Academy. The school flourished and the town prospered. The old name faded away and it became known as Clayton.

Benson, founded by M.C. Benson, dates back to about the time the Atlantic Coast Line railroad plowed its way through the county in 1889. The town began with the avowed purpose of being an agriculture center rather than an industrial center, and it has reached that aim to a large extent. It lies in one of the richest agricultural sections in the state. However, it is also important for its industrial development that followed in later years.

Kenly also owes its birth to the Atlantic Coast Line railroad around

1889. The advent of the railroad brought about the establishment of a turpentine plant and several mercantile houses. While Micro, the other of the county's northern most towns, was originally called Jerome, after Jerome Creech, who owned a good bit of the land in the area when the Atlantic Coast Line laid its "short cut" to Florence. However, it seems there was another Jerome in Bladen County, so in 1905, with permission of the State Legislature, the town name was changed to Micro.

The county and its earlier towns are steeped in Colonial history. Smithfield, as an example, was the site of many of the early "Liberty Meetings" held in the state during the summer of 1774. In these meetings the people stood and demanded trial by jury for province members accused of treason by British overloards and strongly denounced taxation without representation. Also, the first two meetings of the Provincial Council of North Carolina were held in Smithfield, October 18 and December 18, 1775, as were other important colonial gatherings. About a dozen county citizens were members of the Colonial Assemblies and ten of its outstanding citizens were members of the Revolutionary Congresses, John Smith being one of those. This depth of early American background, coupled with the rural non-mobile nature of its old families has resulted in a proud, homey outlook that exists even today. It also resulted in a steadfast provincialism that at times blocks suggested progress and change.

During the Civil War, Johnston County furnished a great number of troops and one of the war's final battles was fought at Bentonville in the southern part of the county on March 19, 1865. General Johnston's troops opposed Sherman's advance towards Richmond, where he hoped to join forces with Grant and capture Lee's army. For several hours the

fighting was severe and the Confederates appeared victorious at first. But gradually more Union troops arrived and pushed the Confederates back. When Johnston realized that the superior numbers of the enemy would soon surround and capture his forces, he gave orders for a retreat and his army retired over the road to Raleigh unmolested by Sherman who moved on to Goldsboro, his immediate objective. As it turned out, this was the last of the important battles of the Civil War that took place east of the Mississippi. Yet that bitter battle to hold Sherman's Army from advancing on Richmond cost the Confederates 2,606 casualties, many of them from Johnston County. In fact, the entire Civil War experience served only to deepen the attitude of provincialism and local pride that is still reflected within the county and its communities. However, this has now been tempered somewhat by the general southern tradition of hospitality and neighborliness.

LIFESTYLE

As mentioned earlier, Johnston County has a proud heritage that dates beyond the Colonial era and has resulted in a free and easy, homey lifestyle that is generally tempered by the deep religious convictions of most residents and the longstanding provincialism found in most communities in the county.

As a proud southern community, the county tends toward conservatism in governmental, business and community affairs. Though at times slow to respond to needed change, this basic attitude tends to control over-zealous administrators or governmental officials from instituting changes without basis.

However, since the county is rapidly converting from an agri-business culture to an industry based culture, this life style will no doubt change significantly in the next decade or two. As more and more highly technical industries locate within the county boundaries they bring with them specialists and administrators from all parts of the United States, many of whom will be more liberal by nature. As these new residents are assimilated into the culture of the county, their influence will no doubt begin a process of change in lifestyle, as their ideas and views influence changes. The change, of course, will be slow comming, but the library will want to keep a close watch as it occurs because an urban, industrialized society has broader and more specific information needs than does a rural, agricultural society.

TOPOGRAPHY AND PHYSICAL FEATURES

LOCATION - Johnston County is located in the Mid-Central section of North Carolina and is in the western segment of the Coastal Plains. It is bordered by six counties, which are Harnett, Nash, Sampson, Wake, Wayne and Wilson. Our neighbors to the northeast and east are Nash, Wilson and Wayne counties, to the southeast and south it's Wayne and Sampson counties, to the west lies Harnett County and to the north and northwest we are bordered by Wake County. In fact the state capitol city of Raleigh, located in Wake County, is only about 15 miles from the northwest section of Johnston County. In addition, the County lies 150 miles east of Charlotte, 83 miles northwest of the port city of Wilmington, 250 miles from Charleston, South Carolina and 178 miles from Norfolk, Virginia, the latter being two major port cities nearby.

DESCRIPTION - There are nine incorporated municipalities and seventeen townships in the county. The municipalities, making up about one-third of the county's population, include the towns of Benson, Clayton, Four Oaks, Kenly, Micro, Pine Level, Princeton, Selma and Smithfield. The latter being the location of the county seat. Residential settlements, however, are scattered throughout the county.

Johnston County is the eleventh largest of 100 counties in North Carolina. It covers a total of 795 square miles or 508,800 acres. A recent land use analysis indicates that 249,200 acres are forest (mainly timberland), 222,500 acres are pasture and farmland and 6,100 acres are used for recreational purposes. Also, there is 3,400 acres of water, most of which is the Neuse River which meanders through the central part of the county, northwest to southeast.

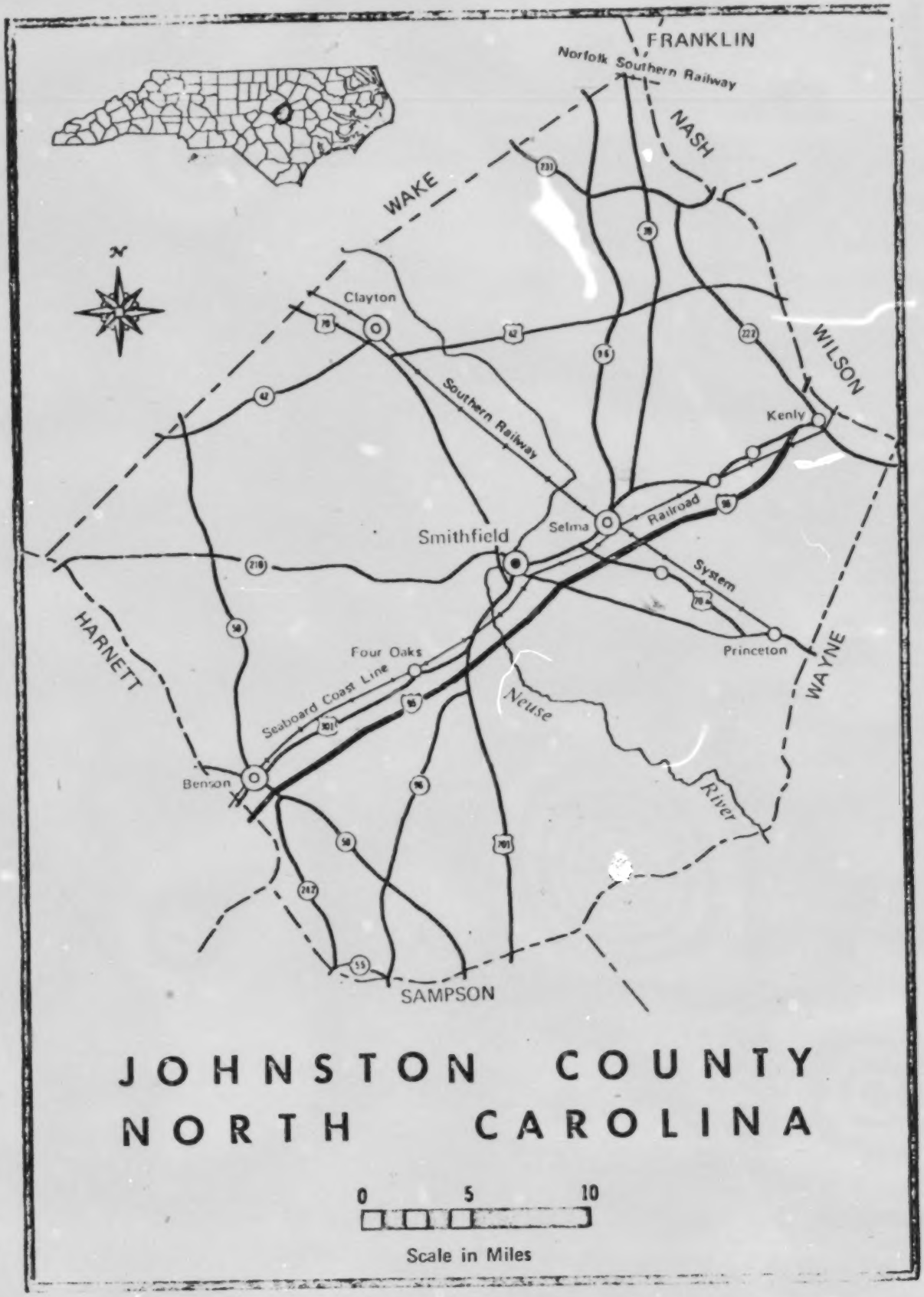
Johnston County has characteristics of both the Coastal Plains and the Piedmont regions of North Carolina. This is due to the fact that the county is located almost entirely in the fall zone, the transitional area between these two regions. The surface features therefore consist of upland characteristics in the extreme northwest area to gently undulating and rolling inter-stream areas in wide, level stretches. Elevations vary from 350 feet in the upland regions to about 80 feet in the southeast where the Neuse River leaves the county. The main drainage system is the Neuse River and its tributaries, which together amount to 5.3 square miles of water. (Please see map that follows this section.)

CLIMATE - Johnston County is classified in the humid-subtropical climate of the Eastern United States. The winters, as a rule, are mild but a few days occur during the season when the temperatures stay below freezing. The summers are usually comfortable. The mean monthly temperature for January is around 44 degrees and for July, 79 degrees. The mean yearly temperature is approximately 61 degrees. The average length of the frost-free season is approximately 210 days - April 8 - November 4. The mean annual total precipitation is 48 inches and is usually well distributed throughout the year with heavier precipitation taking place during the summer months.

TIMBERLAND - Johnston County has 249,200 acres of forest which represent 49.0 percent of the total area of the county. In 1969, 23,996 thousand board feet of saw timber; 3,895 thousand board feet of veneer and plywood; 746 thousand board feet of dimension; and 17,550 standard cords of pulp were yielded by the Johnston County timberlands. In 1962, the Department of Agriculture estimated that Johnston County had a forest reserve of 4,574 million board feet of uncut timber.

MINERALS - The mining in Johnston County is limited almost exclusively to sands, clays, and gravels. The majority of minerals mined are used in highway construction and brickmaking.

Sources this section: Overall Economic Development Program for Johnston County and Johnston County Sketch Land Use and Development Plan, both 1975 publications.


FRANKLIN
Norfolk Southern Railway
NASH
WAKE
WILSON
Clayton
Southern Railway
Kenly
Smithfield
Selma
Railroad
System
HARNETT
Four Oaks
Princeton
WAYNE
Seaboard Coast Line
Neuse
River
Benson
SAMPSON
JOHNSTON COUNTY
NORTH CAROLINA
0 5 10
Scale in Miles

TRANSPORTATION

Johnston County's Transportation system is extremely important to its economic structure. Easy access to rail, highway and air transportation has been one of the primary reasons for the location of various industries and businesses in the area.

TRAFFIC ROUTES - One of the main transportation routes in Johnston County is Interstate 95, a north-south route. A second, Interstate 40, is an east-west route now in the planning stages. The other main routes in the area are U. S. 70 and N. C. Highways 42, 39, 222, 210, 231, 242, 50, 96, and 27. Many secondary roads serve the more rural areas. The main library in Smithfield is located on Route 70 in town, while the seven branch libraries are located conveniently near main routes in their area and one, Atkinson Memorial, is located on Route 39 (see map on following page).

BUS LINES - Johnston County is served by two interstate commercial bus lines, Carolina Trailways and Greyhound. These bus lines have daily local services as well as inter-line connections at many points for all parts of the U. S. Seashore, a third bus line, also gives local services to most areas of the county.

Johnston County Department of Social Services provides the area with another valuable transportation system. This agency has five vans that give free service to the elderly and disabled people of the county by transporting them to various daily programs and sites in the area.

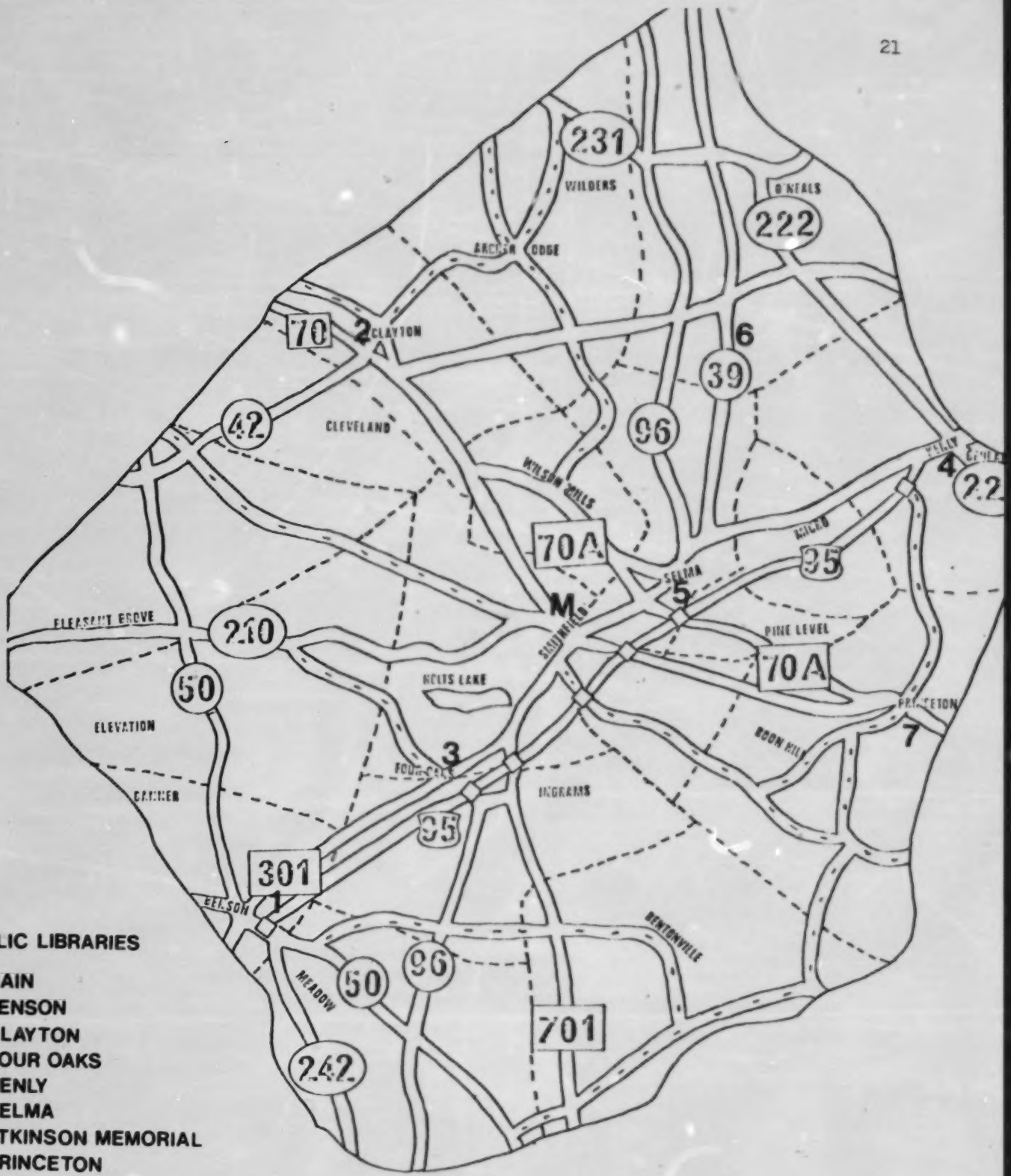
The Council on Aging, a part of Social Services, provides the elderly with three other buses that go to most areas of the county. One bus furnished by the Johnston County Community Action is available to carry the disabled and the elderly to medical facilities outside the county.

TAXI-CAB SERVICE - Taxi-cab service in Johnston County is adequate. Smithfield and Selma have three or more taxi-cab stations each. Clayton has one station while most of the smaller towns do not have their own stations.

RAILROADS - Johnston County is served by three railroad lines. The Seaboard Coastline runs in a northeastern direction while the Southern Railway System runs in a northwestern direction through the county. A third railroad line, Norfolk Southern Railway, just crosses the northern tip of Johnston County.

AIR TRANSPORTATION - Three commercial airports in neighboring counties give Johnston County adequate service. The Raleigh-Durham Airport near Raleigh is only 40 miles away. The Wilson-Rocky Mount Airport is just north of Wilson and is only about 28 miles, while the Fayetteville Municipal Airport in Fayetteville lies about 50 miles to the south.

The Johnston County Airport Authority is building an airport for Johnston County, located five miles west of Smithfield, off Route 70. However, jet service is not currently planned for this facility. But conventional commercial flights should eventually service the terminal.



PUBLIC LIBRARIES

M. MAIN
1. BENSON
2. CLAYTON
3. FOUR OAKS
4. KENLY
5. SELMA
6. ATKINSON MEMORIAL
7. PRINCETON

Johnston County Map Of Roads

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

There are seventeen townships and ten communities in Johnston County, the largest of which is Smithfield, the county seat. Selma, its nearest neighbor, lies 2 miles north, and the two communities have become in recent years, closely allied. The Greater Smithfield-Selma area is the largest urban center in the county, accounting for approximately 38 percent of Johnston's population.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP

The 1970 population of Smithfield township was 11,975 making it the most populated township in the county. It is therefore the hub of economic activity. Interstate 95, U.S. 301 and U.S. 70 crisscross through the center of the county creating an ideal area for future commercial and industrial development. Residential areas as well have developed in several places. Whitley Heights, and Westview subdivisions are located two to four miles West of Smithfield on U.S. 70. Rose Manor subdivision is off U.S. 70 West, just a mile outside the city limits, next to Rose Manor Shopping Center. West Smithfield is a large residential development just west of the Smithfield city limits, while Green Meadows subdivision is located southeast of Smithfield on the Brodgen Road. Other smaller residential areas are scattered throughout the township. (See map on following page.)

The new campus of Johnston Technical Institute is located just East of Smithfield near the U.S. 70 - Int. 95 interchange. Future residential growth is projected largely in the West Smithfield area, Westview Subdivision and in the Brogden Road-Green Meadow's area.

There are six sizable industries just outside the Smithfield city limits. Industrial development south of GTE Sylvania and adjacent to I-95

can be expected. Other future industrially developed areas include land on both sides of U. S. 70 just east of I-95 and sites located next to Fieldcrest Mills and the K. R. Edwards Tobacco Company, along I-95.

SELMA TOWNSHIP

Selma Township is the most densely populated township in Johnston County, with an average of 207 people per square mile. A total population of 8,302 is projected for 1995 with the current population estimated at about 6100. The southeast area of the township, containing the Town of Selma, will be the site of future growth. Residential areas are now found West and North of the town, South along Buffalo Road and Booker Dairy Road, in clusters along rural roads, and in Paceville, the only rural subdivision in the township. A site for a county park is located near the Buffalo Road - Booker Dairy Road intersection. Residential development in the township in the next twenty years will occur in the Booker Dairy Road area just North of the Town of Smithfield.

Commercial growth will continue mainly around U. S. 301, U. S. 70-A and the I-95 and U. S. 70-A interchange.

ECONOMIC PROJECTIONS

The economy of Johnston County and the Smithfield-Selma area will continue to be influenced heavily by agriculture over the next decade or two, but to a lesser extent than in the past due to industrialization. Tobacco is definitely anticipated to remain the principal money crop, and the Smithfield tobacco market is expected to expand. Grain Corn, soybeans, and timber will also remain vital elements in the local agri-economy.

According to the Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) for Johnston County, published by the County Administrator in October 1975, by the year 1980 the total job needs of the county required to reduce unemployment to 3 percent, reduce the number of workers commuting out of the county to work each day, and to meet the normal growth in labor force is estimated to be 8,775. Among other objectives, the goals proposed under the OEDP include "improving economic conditions of Johnston County and providing for additional employment". In 1975, the Greater Smithfield-Selma Area Chamber of Commerce, area businessmen, and the Johnston County Board of Commissioners have initiated an active program of industrial development; the Johnston Development Corporation and the Four Oaks Development Corporation have been formed for the expressed purpose of encouraging and assisting in area industrial development; and the Board of County Commissioners have appointed an industrial coordinator for the county.

In view of the available work force, the local attitude toward industrial growth and the very active local efforts in industrial development, the present availability of an abundant central water supply source, and the potential of adequate sewerage facilities, dramatic industrial growth in Johnston County in general, and the Smithfield-Selma 201 Area in particular is anticipated over the next decade or two.

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

The population projections for Johnston County are based on characteristics of past trends plus other factors, such as espansion of water and sewer facilities* and in county expansion of the industrial base.

*Recently approved federally funded Smithfield-Selma 201 Facilities Plan.

Although the County as a whole has lost population in recent years, there is no reason to expect this trend to continue. The following table gives population projections by township.

TABLE 1

POPULATION PROJECTIONS

	1980	Change	1990	1995
Banner Township	4,471	1.7	4,605	4,715
Bentonville Township	1,027	-4.7	984	963
Beulah Township	3,922	8.1	4,208	4,343
Boon Hill Township	4,246	1.3	4,301	4,329
Clayton Township	6,968	4.5	7,282	7,446
Cleveland Township	1,567	5.8	1,670	1,732
Elevation Township	2,372	1.2	2,400	2,415
Ingrams Township	3,970	4.5	4,102	4,285
Meadow Township	2,285	-0.8	2,278	2,262
Micro Township	1,406	1.6	1,486	1,510
O'Neals Township	3,984	-2.1	3,901	3,860
Pine Level Township	2,450	2.1	2,553	2,607
Pleasant Grove Township	2,408	-1.7	2,367	2,347
Selma Township	7,025	6.4	7,675	8,302
Smithfield Township	12,958	8.2	13,729	14,007
Wilders Township	1,889	-2.9	1,840	1,829
Wilsons Mills Township	1,073	2.2	1,128	1,153
TOTAL	64,021	3.8	66,630	68,105

Source: Johnston County Sketch Land Use & Development Plan, 1975.

JOHNSTON COUNTY POPULATION

Johnston County reached a peak in population growth in 1950. Until that time, nearly every township had been increasing in population at a steady pace. Since 1950, however, only the more urban townships of Smithfield, Selma, and Clayton have experienced any large amount of population growth.

The 1970 census for Johnston County shows a population of 61,737, a drop of 1.9 percent from 62,936 in 1960. This was due mainly to a high out-migration of 6,419 during this period, since there was not an abundance of well-paying, year-round jobs (see Table 3 on following page).

Of the 61,737 residents of Johnston County in 1970, 29,795 (48.3 percent) were male and 31,942 (51.7 percent) were female. This female predominance appears to begin in age group category 20 to 29 and carries through old age. While younger age groups reflect a predominance of males (see Table 4 following). The black population (including all other races except white) made up 21.3 percent of the county population in 1970 and will no doubt reach 25 percent by the 1980 census.

Urban population, as in most North Carolina counties, is on the increase, as the following table illustrates.

TABLE 2

	Urban	Rural
1950	12.5%	87.5%
1960	19.9%	80.1%
1970	22.9%	77.1%

Source of table and data on this page: Johnston County Sketch Land Use & Development Plan, 1975.

TABLE 3

TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS AND THEIR POPULATION

1970 CENSUS

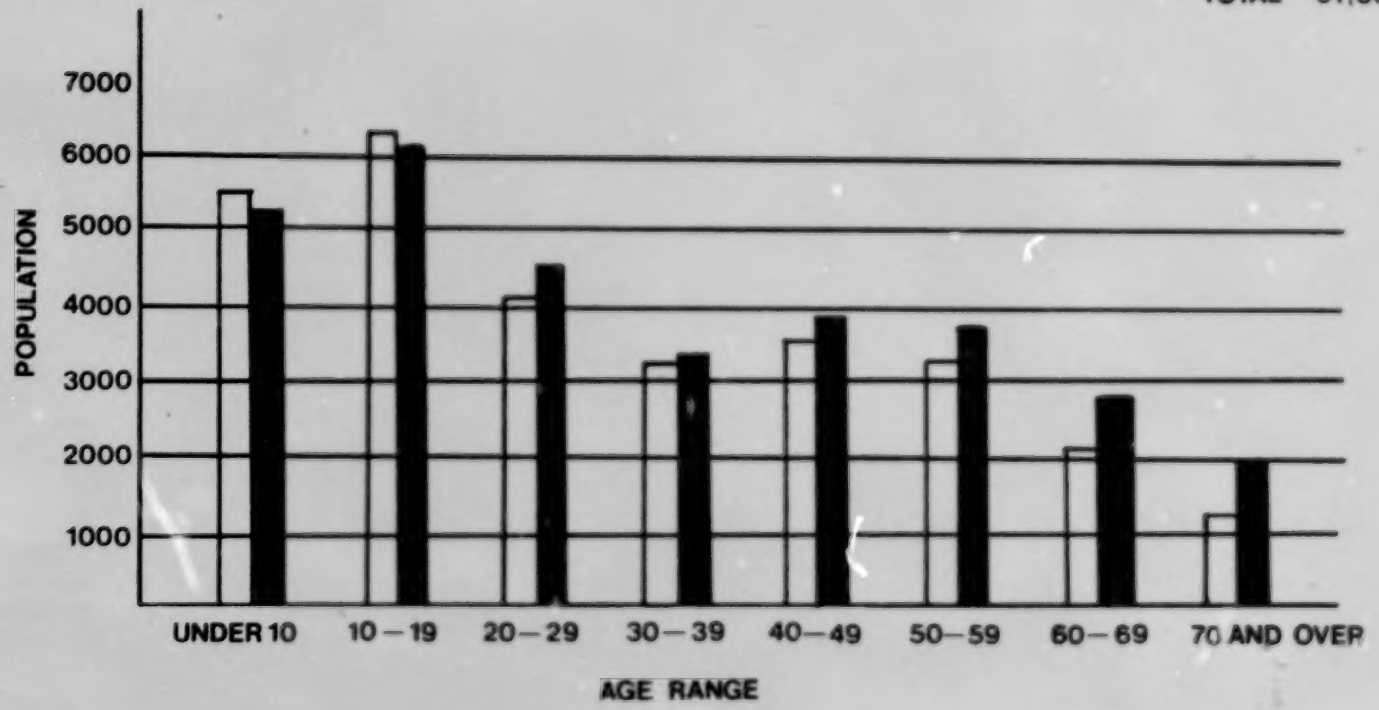
Townships and Towns	1970	1960	Percent Change
JOHNSTON COUNTY	61,737	62,936	-1.9
Banner Township	4,398	4,995	-12.0
Benson Town	2,267	2,355	-3.7
Bentonville Township	1,072	1,333	-19.6
Beulah Township	3,628	3,874	-6.4
Kenly Town	1,370	1,147	19.4
Boon Hill Township	4,191	4,207	-0.4
Princeton Town	1,044	948	10.1
Clayton Township	6,671	6,094	9.5
Clayton Town	3,103	2,656	16.8
Cleveland Township	1,444	1,433	0.8
Elevation Township	2,325	2,579	-9.8
Ingrams Township	3,838	4,100	-6.4
Four Oaks Town	1,057	1,010	4.7
Meadow Township	2,303	2,487	-7.4
Micro Township	1,384	1,586	-12.7
Micro Town	300	350	-14.3
O'Neals Township	4,070	4,500	-9.6
Pine Level Township	2,399	2,317	3.5
Pine Level Town	983	833	18.0
Pleasant Grove Township	2,449	2,540	-3.6
Selma Township	6,601	6,275	5.2
Selma Town	4,356	3,102	40.4
Smithfield Township	11,975	11,142	7.5
Smithfield Town	6.677	6,117	9.2
Wilders Township	1,939	2,513	-22.8
Wilson Mills Township	1,050	961	9.3
Wilson Mills Town	283	280	1.1

Source: 1970 Census of Population

AGE, SEX DISTRIBUTION--JOHNSTON COUNTY 1970

MALES	29,686
FEMALES	31,951
TOTAL	61,637

TABLE 4



SOURCE OF DATA
1970 CENSUS

MALES FEMALES

The trend toward urbanization and a densor minority group population will no doubt place new demands upon library services. Special collections of black literature and periodicals will be needed to meet increasing demands, as will collections of materials relevent to a growing urban population.

A breakdown by town of the county population follows and shows the concentration of urban population to be located in the seven major towns, each of which has a public library functioning under the county library system.

TABLE 5

1970 CENSUS

TOWN	1970 CENSUS
Benson	2,267
Clayton	3,103
Four Oaks	1,057
Kenly	1,370
Micro	300
Pine Level	983
Princeton	1,044
Selma	4,356
Smithfield	6,677
Wilsons Mills	283
JOHNSTON COUNTY	61,737

SOURCE: 1970 Census of Population

ANALYSIS OF POPULATION

The largest amount of population growth in Johnston County has occurred in Smithfield, Selma, and Clayton townships. This is because the greatest number of well-paying jobs are located in the industries in or near these towns. They should continue to lead Johnston County in population and economic growth since they have heavily traveled traffic corridors passing through, creating prime sites for new businesses and industry.

The rural areas will probably follow trends of the past twenty-five years and continue to lose population or gain very little. This is due primarily because of migration to other areas for better job opportunities, small farms being absorbed by large farms, and the mechanization of farm work.

Rural areas, on the average, show an older population than the more urbanized areas around Smithfield, Selma, or Clayton. As the rural population gains in age, bookmobile service into these areas will have to reflect or keep pace with the change by closely monitoring reading preferences and reflecting the changes noted in the materials carried in the bookmobile collection.

TABLE 6

AGE GROUPS, 1970 CENSUS

Age Groups	Number	Percent
Under 5 years	5,166	8.4
5 - 19 years	18,348	29.7
20 - 34 years	12,353	20.0
35 - 54 years	14,512	23.5
55 - 74 years	9,587	15.5
75 and up	1,771	2.9
	61,737	100.0

The largest age group in Johnston County, as can be seen in Table 6 preceding, is the 5 - 19 year old age group. Then comes a decline in the 20 - 34 year old group. It appears the reason for this change is that this age group has moved to other areas after high school, in search of employment. Also, the 20 - 34 age group is the childbearing group which generates our natural population growth. With future industrial expansion in Johnston County, this out-migration situation should correct itself.

Following are several tables and a map that further analyze the county population trends.

TABLE 7

COMPARISON OF JOHNSTON COUNTY GROWTH WITH SURROUNDING COUNTIES

50-YEAR PERIOD (1920-1970)

COUNTY	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970
CHATHAM	23,814	24,177	24,726	25,392	26,785	29,554
CUMBERLAND	35,064	45,219	59,320	96,006	148,418	212,042
HARNETT	28,313	37,911	44,239	47,605	48,236	49,667
HOKE	11,722	14,244	14,937	15,756	16,356	16,436
LEE	13,400	16,996	18,743	23,522	26,561	30,467
MOORE	21,388	28,215	30,969	33,129	36,733	39,048
SAMPSON	36,002	40,082	47,440	49,780	48,013	44,954
WAKE	75,155	94,757	109,544	136,450	169,082	228,453
JOHNSTON	48,998	57,621	63,798	65,906	62,936	61,737

Note: Johnston County, during the period 1920-1960, ranked 2nd or 3rd in population among the counties listed. In 1970 Johnston County ranked 3rd in population.

SOURCE: Harnett Development Commission.

TABLE 8

POPULATION CHANGE FOR NINE-COUNTY AREA

TEN YEAR PERIOD (1960-1970)

	1970	1960	Percent Change	Rank
CHATHAM	29,554	26,785	9.4 percent	4th
CUMBERLAND	212,042	148,418	30.0 percent	1st
HARNETT	49,667	48,236	2.9 percent	6th
HOKE	16,436	16,356	.5 percent	7th
LEE	30,467	26,561	12.8 percent	3rd
MOORE	39,048	36,733	5.9 percent	5th
SAMPSON	44,954	48,013	-6.4 percent	9th
WAKE	228,453	169,082	26.0 percent	2nd
JOHNSTON	61,737	62,936	-1.9 percent	8th
POPULATION TOTAL (ALL)	712,358	583,120		

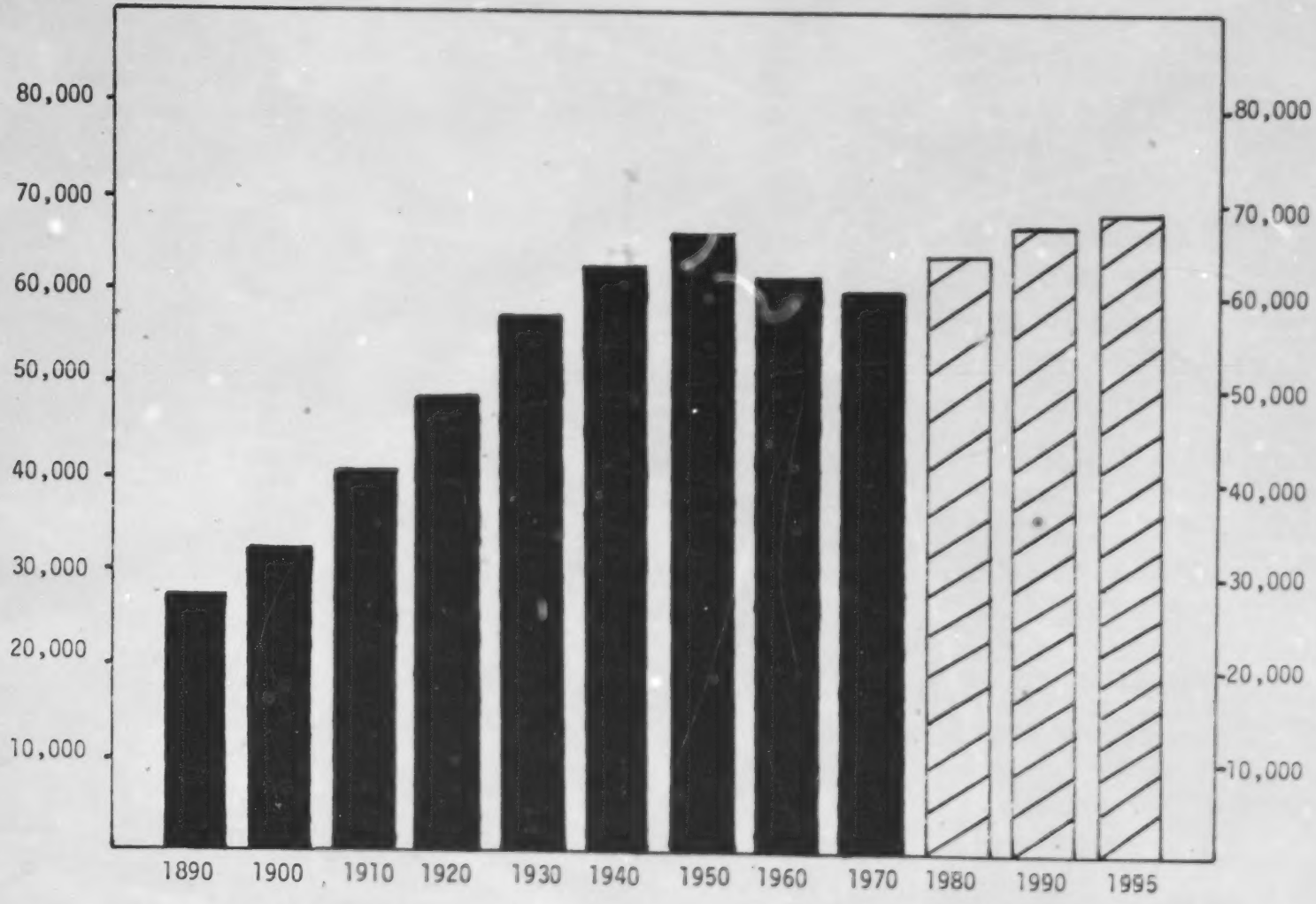
Note: The entire nine-county area gained in population by 129,238 during the period 1960-70. This represents a 22.2 percent increase. As evidenced by the information above, the counties of Cumberland and Wake contributed significantly in the overall nine-county population increase during the period 1960-70. Johnston County's decline in population has now been reversed. Estimates for 1975 reflect a 1.2 percent increase as compared to 1970's decrease.

SOURCE: Harnett Development Commission.

JOHNSTON COUNTY POPULATION

1890 - 1995

Table 9



SOURCE: Johnston County Sketch Land Use & Development Plan, 1975.

TOWNSHIP SIZE AND POPULATION DENSITY

Table 10

		SQUARE MILES	ACRES	POPULATION DENSITY IN 1970 (per sq. mi.)	
1.	Banner Township	35.9	22,976	123	*
2.	Bentonville Township	51.3	32,832	21	
3.	Beulah Township	49.6	31,744	77	*
4.	Boon Hill Township	66.5	42,560	63	*
5.	Clayton Township	53.3	34,112	125	*
6.	Cleveland Township	39.5	25,280	37	
7.	Elevation Township	50.3	32,192	46	
8.	Ingrams Township	60.1	38,464	64	*
9.	Meadow Township	49.2	31,488	47	
10.	Micro Township	17.6	11,264	79	
11.	O'Neal Township	75.5	48,320	54	*
12.	Pine Level Township	19.8	12,672	121	
13.	Pleasant Grove Township	45.4	29,056	54	
14.	Selma Township	31.9	20,416	207	*
15.	Smithfield Township	68.5	43,840	175	**
16.	Wilders Township	58.6	37,504	33	
17.	Wilson's Mills Township	22.0	14,080	48	
		795.0	508,800	78	

** Location of main library in county system

* Location of branch libraries in county system

SOURCE: Johnston County Sketch Land Use & Development Plan, 1975.

JOHNSTON COUNTY POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

1970

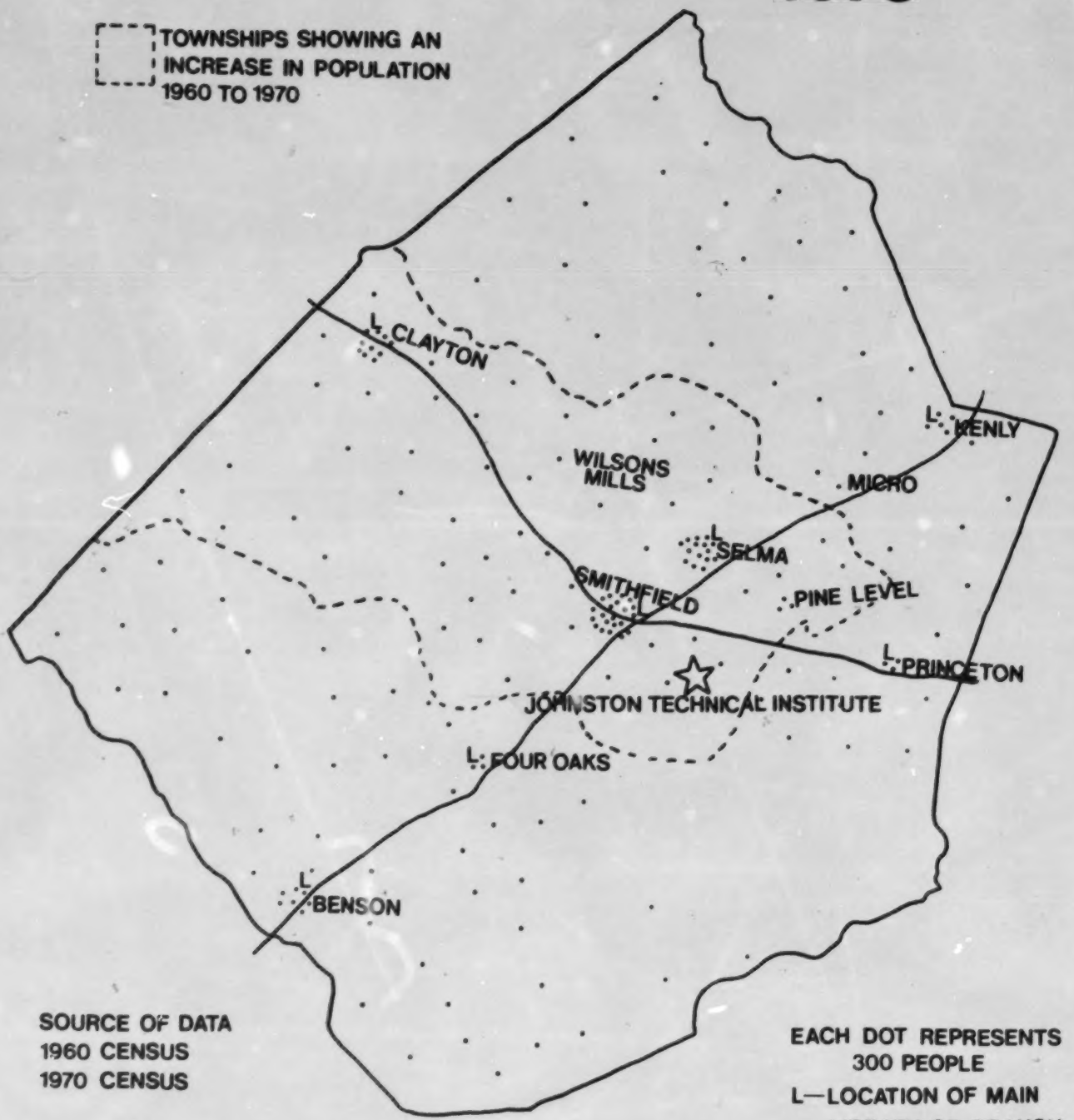


TABLE 11

GENERAL HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS
1970

	Johnston	Harnett	Sampson	Wake	Wayne	Wilson
Total Population	61,737	49,667	44,954	228,453	85,408	57,486
Total Housing Units	21,023	15,867	14,175	71,181	25,370	17,846
Year-round Housing Units						
Total	20,849	15,762	14,132	71,147	25,332	17,774
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	5,206	3,368	4,360	5,411	4,512	3,854
In one-unit Structures	18,538	13,260	12,912	52,836	20,288	14,405
Occupied Housing Units						
One-person Households	2,564	1,947	1,602	9,602	3,096	2,393
Median Number Rooms	5.0	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.9
W/Negro Head of House	3,210	2,756	3,730	12,160	6,951	5,112
Owner Occupied						
Total	11,424	9,068	8,416	39,742	11,902	8,399
Median Value (dollars)	10,400	10,100	9,300	18,500	12,500	13,100
Renter Occupied						
Total	7,766	5,624	4,616	27,791	11,927	8,310
Lacking some or all plumbing facilities	2,849	1,781	2,157	3,179	2,960	2,678
Median contract rent (dollars)	40	45	35	77	53	47
1.01 or More Persons Per Room						
Total	1,906	1,592	1,601	5,234	2,728	2,239
W/Plumbing facilities	1,007	833	659	3,865	1,770	1,180
Vacant for sale only or for rent	683	515	455	2,393	923	656

SOURCE: U. S. Department of Commerce, 1970 Census of Population, North Carolina.

TABLE 12

FAMILY INCOME
JOHNSTON COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES
1970

COUNTIES	Number of Families	Percentage of Families Less than $10,000	Average Family Income	Per Capita Income
Johnston	16,566	79%	$ 6,906	$ 1,968
Wake	55,795	53%	10,874	3,007
Wayne	20,542	75%	7,389	1,998
Wilson	14,000	75%	7,609	2,054
Sampson	11,546	81%	6,530	1,772
Harnett	12,635	78%	7,268	1,998

SOURCE: 1970 Census of Population

Table 9 reflects a trend toward smoothly graduating population increases in Johnston County for the 60 year period of 1890-1950. The anticipated growth of industry within the county could very easily recreate this trend, thereby reaching 80,000 or more population by the year 1995, instead of the amounts reflected in Table 9. But, no matter what the increase turns out to be, most of the increase will occur in the same townships reflecting increases in 1970, as shown on the map following Table 10. The increases therefore, will affect only the main library in Smithfield and the Selma and Clayton Branches. To keep pace, these libraries will need adequate funding increases in future years so that expanded collections and services provided by them can keep abreast of increasing demands.

Table 10 shows the location of county libraries in relation to population density in the 1970 census. It is noteworthy that most of the more densely populated areas are served by a public library, with the exception of Pine Level and Micro Townships. In both cases though, they are located between two branches that are only one to six miles distant and these areas are serviced regularly by the bookmobile service. However, these two townships deserve consideration for any plans for future new branch locations, particularly when you consider that both townships lie within the projected industrial and population expansion areas.

The impact of poverty level or low level incomes in Johnston County, as compared with some surrounding counties can be seen in Tables 11 and 12. The relatively high number of housing units lacking some or all plumbing facilities (1/4 of all year-round housing units) as shown in Table 11, is rivaled only by Sampson County. The same comparison holds true for average family income in Table 12. This fact of poverty or near

poverty levels for so large a proportion of the county population cries out for assistance from library services that are aimed at providing information and materials that will assist this segment of the population to rise above poverty incomes and thereby be able to acquire or rent adequate housing. Such assistance would include, but not be limited to reading programs for all ages, continuing education programs, information and referal services and special collections of materials to assist in these programs.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Johnston County

The county seat of Johnston County is located in Smithfield. The county, as well as most of its towns, are governed by a council-manager form of government.

Five commissioners are elected to four year, staggered terms of office. They select and appoint a County Administrator, who, assisted by an appointed County Planner, conducts the business of the county under the policies and local laws set by the commissioners.

County business is conducted in the County Courthouse constructed in 1921 and regarded as one of the state's finest. Agriculture, health, social services and other functions operate from several annexes.

The county budget for fiscal year 1977 was set at $11,357,371, with ad valorem taxes providing $4,076,046 of the budget through a tax rate of 93 cents per $100 valuation. For a chart of county expenditures, see the library governance section.

Police protection is furnished by a County Sheriff's Department consisting of the sheriff, 13 deputies with 13 radio patrol cars, 5 office employees and 4 jailors. They are augmented by a two-man uniformed and armed unit of the Johnston County Alcoholic Beverage Control Board and seven state highway patrolmen headquartered in Smithfield.

Fire protection is furnished through a county fire marshall and 25 municipal and rural volunteer fire departments located throughout the county.

Solid waste disposal is processed in a county-owned and operated 150 acre sanitary landfill. County residents and trash collection services use the landfill at no cost.

The Johnston County Civil Defense Rescue Squad, organized in 1957, operates from a modern building in Smithfield. It is funded by the county and the town of Smithfield. Thirty-eight volunteer members, 20 of whom are emergency medical technicians, maintain the two certified emergency service ambulances, the crash truck and the light duty rescue truck on a twenty-four hour availability basis.

Other county services include the Council on Aging, Extension Service, Farm Agents, Health Services, Social Services and Veterans Services.

Most of the towns in the county function under a council-manager or a council-mayor form of government. Town councils range in size from four to seven, with the larger towns having the larger number of commissioners. Terms are staggered and for four year periods in most cases. Mayors serve two-year terms generally and are elected by popular vote, as are commissioners. City or town managers are appointed by the council where used. The town manager hires all other personnel, except the town attorney, who is also appointed by the council.

Most of the town tax rates run about 70 cents per $100 assessed valuation of property. All towns have their own police departments ranging in size from one or two policemen to Smithfield's twenty man force that is supplemented by an eleven man auxiliary force. Town police forces are equipped with patrol cars, motorcycles in some cases, crime vans in some cases, and other crime-stop equipment.

Most towns have their own voluntary rescue squads and fire departments, water and sewer systems, waste disposal systems and electrical distribution systems.

LOCAL POLITICS

Johnston County is composed of twenty-nine voting districts and has 33,037 registered voters. Of this total, 26,089 are registered democrats, 5,982 are republicans, 159 are American party, 1 is registered in the Labor party and there are 806 registered Independents. Registration records further show that 28,873 or 87.6 percent of those registered are white, 4,092 or 12.4 percent are black and there are 72 others of varied racial origin. For a breakdown by voting district and township see table that follows.

TABLE 13

Township	Democrat	Republican
North Banner	596	355
South Banner	325	300
West Banner	826	334
Bentonville	462	99
North Beulah	561	112
South Beulah	1,054	119
North Boon Hill	1,241	299
South Boon Hill	529	71
East Clayton	1,453	199
West Clayton	1,381	215
Cleveland	715	84
North Elevation	341	251
South Elevation	386	140
East Ingrams	1,218	248
West Ingrams	774	237
North Meadow	347	111
South Meadow	319	316

Chart continued on following page.

Township	Democrat	Republican
Micro	647	161
North O'Neal	706	92
South O'Neal	819	173
Pine Level	963	184
Pleasant Grove	584	517
East Selma	1,823	196
West Selma	1,045	130
North Smithfield	1,995	406
West Smithfield	1,808	347
East Smithfield	1,924	144
Wilders	818	92
Wilson Mills	429	50
Total	26,089	5,982

The information needs of the various departments of county and town governments are usually specific in scope and are generally met internally or through professional associations and state regulatory agencies. However, certain departments have broader information needs, some of which could be met through the library if bibliographies of potentially useful information stored in the library were furnished such agencies and updated periodically or actual copies or abstracts of potentially useful articles could be similarly furnished. Examples of departments and boards that may have information needs that the library can fill are: County and City Planning Boards, Recreation Departments, Council on Aging, Department of Social Services, Health Department, and others. County and Town Commissioners serve for a nominal fee and their time for researching issues is very limited. All or most are full-time businessmen and their method of obtaining information on issues is limited to that furnished during council meetings and by the Chairman of the Board or Committee, when committees are

used for long-term or involved studies. Here is an opportunity for the library to make its resources and staff knowledge available to assist in the improvement of local government.

Reports and studies generated by various city and county departments and boards are only to be found at the source of origin. Also town and county minutes are so housed. In fact, the County Administrator and City Managers or Mayors act as the repository for all papers and documents which are required to be maintained by state law. In most cases space for them is limited.

During the past year the library attempted to offer the indexing of town and county minutes, and should offer to do so again. In addition, it seems logical that the library serve as the information repository for all perpetually needed documents, reports and minutes. If such reports, studies, minutes and documents are deposited in the library, through binding, indexing and shelving this vast informational resource would be available for official or public consumption at any time. If we are to be an effective information source for county and city governments, we must have access to reports, studies and minutes generated by these governments. Further, the library can provide greater public access to these documents than can governmental activities, because the library is open during hours when governmental buildings are not and the library has cheap photocopy service available for public use.

COMMERCE

Johnston County is a blend of residential, farming and manufacturing institutions and services. A 1976 study completed by the Greater Smithfield-Selma Area Chamber of Commerce for consideration of the Governor's Award shows agricultural production to be the main source of area economy. In 1975, agricultural products produced in the county sold for more than 112 million dollars, over 52 million of these dollars in tobacco alone. It seems natural then that over 45 percent of the county residents live on farms that encompass a total of 451,523 acres of county farmland. Of this acreage, about 211,024 acres are in cropland and the remainder in woodland (see Tables 14 and 15 following for added data).

However, Johnston County is undergoing a process of change from an entirely agricultural economy to one where industry plays an increasingly important role.

Larger farms and the mechanization in agriculture have brought about a decline in the demand for farm labor. The average farm size of 51.6 acres in 1950 rose to 84 acres in 1970. The result is a large supply of labor that has to commute to other counties for jobs in business and industry. In 1970, 6,420 people commuted out of the county for work, while only 1,336 commuted in, a net loss of 5,084 workers (for breakdown see Table 16 following). The large number of out-commuting members of the county labor force compounds the problem of reaching non-users for the library system. These 6,420 prospective users have only about two hours, four nights a week and all day Saturday to make use of the main library's resources and programs. Use of branch libraries is almost out of the question for this group of citizens since branch hours are far more restrictive.

TABLE 14

Major Crops Produced in Johnston County (1973)

Crops (Listed in order of highest income)

	Acres Harvested	Amount Per Acre	Total Production	Total Income
Tobacco	17,900	2,285 (lb)	40,909,000(lb)	32,150,118
Grain Corn	66,700	74 (bu)	4,936,000(bu)	6,383,520
Soy Beans	57,000	16 (bu)	912,000(bu)	2,177,450
Cotton	890	323 (lint lb)	599 (480 lb bales)	87,040
Oats	1,450	65 (bu)	94,300 (bu)	58,978
Peanuts	120	2,110 (lb)	253,000 (bu)	32,396
Wheat	4,000	35 (bu)	14,000 (bu)	15,850
				$40,905,352

Livestock in Johnston County

Type	Amount
Total Cattle	17,400
Milk Cows	620
Beef Cows	5,000
Hogs	126,800*
Chickens	233,000*

*1972 figures

Source: Overall Economic Development Program, Johnston County - 1975.

TABLE 15

JOHNSTON COUNTY

Land Use Category in Acres and Percentage

Total Area	Urban and Built Up		Cropland		Pasture		Forest		Other Land	
	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%	Acres	%
508,800	17,176	3.4	211,024	41.5	11,500	2.3	249,200	49.0	16,500	3.2

Source: Overall Economic Development Program, Johnston County - 1975.

COMMUTING PATTERN
JOHNSTON COUNTY LABOR FORCE
NUMBER PER DAY
TABLE 16

COUNTY	1960		1970	
	Out-Commuting (from Johnston)	In-Commuting (to Johnston)	Out-Commuting (from Johnston)	In-Commuting (to Johnston)
Cumberland	33	12	118	15
Duplin	--	22	0	52
Durham	13	--	0	0
Edgecombe	12	--	23	0
Franklin	16	33	0	15
Greene	0	0	6	7
Harnett	251	227	360	272
Lee	0	0	21	0
Lenoir	--	4	22	9
Nash	103	41	91	25
Pitt	0	0	45	23
Sampson	65	42	108	124
Wake	2,076	126	4,089	280
Wayne	343	83	641	212
Wilson	195	115	387	142
Elsewhere	210	104	509	160
TOTAL	3,317	809	6,420	1,336
Net Commuting Loss	2,508		5,084*	

*19% of total work force

Source: Overall Economic Development Program, Johnston County, 1975.

TABLE 17

INDUSTRY OF EMPLOYED PERSONS OF JOHNSTON COUNTY

1960 to 1970

Industry	Number (%) 1960	Number (%) 1970	(%) Change
Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries	6,846 (32.6)	3,622 (14.9)	-47.1%
Mining & Construction	1,705 (8.1)	2,690 (11.1)	57.8%
Manufacturing	3,749 (17.9)	6,367 (26.2)	69.8%
Railroads, Trucking, Warehousing & other Transportation	343 (1.6)	398 (1.6)	16.0%
Communications & Utilities	243 (1.2)	500 (2.1)	106.0%
Retail & Wholesale Trade	3,518 (16.8)	4,382 (18.0)	24.6%
Business & Repair Services	334 (1.6)	490 (2.0)	46.7%
Private Households, other Personal Services	1,503 (7.2)	1,401 (5.8)	- 6.8%
Educational Services	985 (4.7)	1,555 (6.4)	57.9%
Public Administration & other Professional Services	728 (3.5)	1,203 (5.0)	65.2%
Other	652 (3.1)	1,027 (4.2)	57.5%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	351 (1.7)	668 (2.7)	90.3%
Total	20,957 (100)	24,303 (100)	16.0%

Source: 1960 and 1970 Census of Population (N. C.)

Adjustment of hours of operation for the main library and some adjustments within the branch libraries appear to be in order for this and other reasons to be discussed later in this report. Further, the library system should seize upon this opportunity to air public service announcements aimed specifically at this group through local radio stations during commuting hours, providing them with information on materials and programs of interest to them.

The Smithfield-Selma area is the hub of the retail trade area of Johnston County. In addition, there are many wholesale outlets to serve retailers and other large volume buyers. Also, there are three shopping centers in the Smithfield-Selma area and central business districts in the towns of Benson, Clayton, Four Oaks, Kenly, Princeton, Selma and Smithfield.

During the past ten years, industry has become a larger and more important part of the area economy. Principal manufacturing plants are as follows:

1. Burlington Industries, Inc. - Smithfield - employs 450.
   Manufactures course yarns used in drapery, upholstery, mattress ticking, etc.
2. Cutler-Hammer, Inc. - Selma - Smithfield - employs 450.
   Manufactures electronic switches, resistors and test equipment.
3. Cutter Laboratories, Inc. - Clayton - employs 150.
   Manufactures products for hospital and medical facilities.
4. Eastern Manufacturing Co. - Selma - employs 200.
   Manufactures cotton carded knitting yarns.

5. Fieldcrest Mills, Inc. - Smithfield - employs 400.
   Manufactures automatic electric blankets.
6. Grigg's Equipment Co. - Selma - employs 100.
   Manufactures office furniture, school seating, and auditoriums and theatre seating.
7. GTE Sylvania, Inc. - Smithfield - employs 1,500.
   Manufactures color TV's and stereo equipment.
8. Gurley's Inc. - Selma - Princeton - employs 100.
   Produces pet foods and livestock and poultry feeds.
9. Jerold Corp. - Smithfield - employs 550.
   Manufactures women's all-purpose coats.
10. K. R. Edwards Tobacco Co. - Smithfield - employs 1,500.
    A leaf tobacco redrying plant.
11. Overton Co. - Smithfield-Kenly - employs 200.
    Manufactures tobacco hogsheads and kitchen cabinets. A division of K. R. Edwards.
12. E. R. Squibb - Kenly - employs 200
    Manufactures penicillin.

In addition, there are a total of 36 other small industries in the county that produce such diversified products as concrete blocks, containers and pallets, dresses, fertilizer, furniture, lingerie, lumber, newspapers and septic tanks.

The number of people working in industry has increased greatly in recent years. In 1963, some 4,020 workers were employed. That figure jumped to 7,970 in 1973, an increase of 98 percent. In contrast agriculture employs an annual average of about 4,300 in the county, fluctuating

between 6,450 and 3,000 during peak and low production periods. A comparison breakdown by industry for the years 1960 and 1970 are shown in Table 17. The table reflects the decline in number of workers in agriculture as compared with the increase in industry, as discussed earlier.

Total employment for Johnston County increased from 23,290 workers in 1963 to 28,190 in 1973. Agricultural employment showed a major decline again during this period with a loss of 4,830 workers, or a drop of 53 percent (comparatively higher than that shown for the earlier period of table).

The following table shows the racial and sex breakdown of the 1973 workforce:

TABLE 18

	Total Employed	White	Minority Races
	28,190	23,430(83%)	4,820(17%)
Male	17,560(62%)	14,720	2,880
Female	10,630(38%)	8,710	1,940

In addition to major highways, Johnston County is served by two railroad lines. Seaboard Coastline runs north and south and Southern Railway runs east and west. Also, the Johnston County Airport Authority is beginning construction of an airport five miles west of Smithfield, which will eventually accommodate up to light-to-medium twin engine aircraft.

Source: Statistical information used in this section taken from The Greater Smithfield-Selma Area. Greater Smithfield-Selma Area Chamber of Commerce, 1976, pp. IV-1 and V-1 thru V-4. Johnston County Sketch Land Use and Devel pment Plan. Johnston County Planning Board, 1976, pp. 16 - 17.

POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE

Population: The Bureau of Census reports that 61,737 persons resided in Johnston County (North Carolina) during 1970. Those individuals occupying rural residences accounted for 77.1 percent of the total population. A breakdown of white and non-white residents revealed that 78.8 percent were white and 21.2 percent were non-white. The male and female genders represent 48.3 percent and 51.7 percent respectively of the population. A breakdown of residents by age categories shows that: 27.8 percent were in the 0-14 year range; 17.9 percent were in the 15-25 year range; 23.6 percent were in the 25-44 year range; 22 percent were in the 45-64 year range; and 8.7 percent were in the 65 and over range.

The thirty years from 1940 to 1970 have provided little growth in the population of Johnston County. In fact, the 1970 population is less than the 1940 population of 63,798. The following figures summarize these changes from census to census.

From 1940 to 1950	Population Increased 3.3 percent
From 1950 to 1960	Population Decreased 4.5 percent
From 1960 to 1970	Population Decreased 1.9 percent

In the 1974 Population Estimates, Johnston County's population is set at 64,000. This reflects an increase in population of 3.5 percent from the period 1970 to 1974.

Labor Force: During the period from 1960 to 1970 the Johnston County population in the age group from 15 years to and including 64 years old has increased from 37,230 to 39,212 persons. From 1962 to 1970 the number of individuals employed has increased 1,110. The major employment increases have been in the fields of government, manufacturing, construction,

wholesale trade, and retail trade. The major decline in employment has occurred in agriculture, where 3,452 jobs were lost in the period from 1962 to 1970 (see Table 19 following). Since agriculture is the main economy in Johnston County, this large decrease in farm employment has had a definite impact; however, much of the agricultural decrease has been offset by the increase of employment in manufacturing. During the first eight months of 1975, the rate of unemployment in Johnston County was 10.1 percent. An average of 3,116 persons were out of work.

During 1970, 6,420 Johnstonians commuted out of the county to work, while only 1,336 commuted into the county to work. This means that Johnston County suffered a net loss of 5,084 workers per day. A significant portion of this loss can be attributed to the close proximity of the state capital at Raleigh, since 4,089 of those out-commuters did work in Wake County.

According to the Employment Security Commission of North Carolina, there are a total of 5,575 recruitable production-related workers within a 25 mile radius of Smithfield. Approximately 62 percent of these potential workers are female and 28 percent are male.

The median family income of Johnston County has increased $973 during the period 1950-1960. However, the median family income remained $1,487 below the State of North Carolina average of $3,956, and $3,191 below the United States median of $5,660. Minority family income in 1950 was $865 and in 1960 was $1,787. All of Johnston County's neighboring counties have a significantly higher median family income except for Sampson County (see Table 20 following). The 1970 family income figures indicate the

average family income in Johnston County to be $6,906 and the per capita Income to be $1,968. Of the six counties compared only Sampson County had a lower level.

Conclusions: Since the employable labor force stands at 39,212 and there are 15,373 school age children in the county, (see section on Educational Institutions) we have a net total of 54,585 residents or over 88 percent of the populace that are indulged elsewhere between the hours of 9 a.m. and 5 p.m.. This means that less than 12 percent of the county population can avail themselves of library services during those hours, Monday thru Friday. Therefore, consideration of curtailing services during the hours of 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. appears to be in order, with extension of evening and weekend hours the ultimate goal.

TABLE 19

LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES
JOHNSTON COUNTY

	1962	1970
Civilian Work Force	23,960	24,700
Unemployment Total	1,400	1,030
Rate of Unemployment	5.8	4.2
Employment Total	22,568	23,670
Manufacturing	3,800	6,460
Food	340	380
Tobacco	450	420
Textiles	610	830
Apparel	1,030	1,880
Lumber and Wood	375	660
Printing	40	*
Chemicals	110	60
Other Manufacturing	845	2,230
Construction	610	1,190
Trans., Comm., & Pub. Utilities	250	290
Trade	2,100	2,620
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	260	360
Service	800	1,090
Government	1,780	2,550
Other Manufacturing	60	110
Agricultural Employment	8,890	5,440
All Other Employment	4,010	3,560

*Not listed for 1970
Source: North Carolina Work Force estimate, Employment Security Commission of North Carolina.

TABLE 20

FAMILY INCOME
JOHNSTON COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES
1970

COUNTIES	Number of Families	Percentage of Families Less than $10,000	Average Family Income	Per Capita Income
Johnston	16,566	79%	$ 6,906	$ 1,968
Wake	55,795	53%	10,874	3,007
Wayne	20,542	75%	7,389	1,998
Wilson	14,000	75%	7,609	2,054
Sampson	11,546	81%	6,530	1,772
Harnett	12,635	78%	7,268	1,998

Source: Overall Economic Development Program, Johnston County, 1975.

COMMUNICATIONS MEDIA

Johnston County receives extensive new's coverage from a variety of sources. The major outlets are:

The Benson Review is published weekly on Thursday and serves the southern area of the county. Circulation is estimated to be about 4,000.

The Clayton News is published weekly on Thursday and serves the western section of the county around Clayton. Circulation is estimated to be about 3,000.

The Four Oaks News is published weekly on Thursday and serves the Four Oaks area of the county. Circulation is estimated to be about 1,500.

The Johnstonian Sun is published weekly on Thursday and serves the Selma area. Average paid circulation is 2,000.

The Kenly News is published weekly on Thursday and serves the northern area of the county. Circulation is estimated to be about 1,500.

The Smithfield Herald is published twice weekly, Tuesday and Friday, and serves all of Johnston County with indepth local news. Average paid circulation is 11,184.

The News and Observer and The Raleigh Times are published in Raleigh and circulated daily over the entire county by carriers and newsstands. The News and Observer is probably the state's principal paper, having a paid circulation of 165,000.

Radio

The county is served by the following local AM radio stations:

Benson	- WPYB
Clayton	- WHPY
Selma	- WBZB
Smithfield	- WMPM

All offer a variety of entertainment and public service information. The transmitting radius' overlap and most can be picked up almost anywhere within the county.

There are numerous AM and FM stations in surrounding counties, particularly Raleigh in Wake County to the North, that are received within the county area.

Television

One cable television station, Alert Cable T.V. of North Carolina serves the towns of Selma and Smithfield, offering public service announcements over closed network and pickup of 10 major television stations within the state, including all networks. The local channel provides local and UPI news in addition to public service announcements.

Other television stations received with clarity are:

WRAL - TV - Raleigh: ABC Network

WTVD - TV - Durham: CBS Network

WITN - TV - Washington: NBC Network

WNCT - TV - Greenville: CBS Network

UNC - TV - Chapel Hill: Educational Channel

All local communications outlets and some regional outlets are mindful of library needs and provide community service messages and articles about library services locally and in general. The library has maintained an excellent relationship with all local media and has had more than its share of local service announcements over local radios and the cable TV outlet. Newspaper cooperation in our comprehensive PR program has been very gratifying with articles and photographs being printed in almost all issues as submitted. Our recommendation would therefore be to continue the already outstanding public awareness campaign, with the one exception

that more use of the fairly new cable TV outlet could be accomplisned in the future. If sponsors can be located, a half-hour weekly story hour could be arranged. Executives of the outlet have proven receptive to the idea. This program should concentrate on such topics as history and genealogy, job lines and job hunting tips, local community affairs, book reviews of wide ranging materials, etc. In addition, public service announcements over local radio stations must be placed at specific times for specific groups, i.e., workers-during commuting hours, children - after school hours, and during daytime hours for women and senior citizens.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

More emphasis each year is being placed upon education at every level in the state of North Carolina. The major portion of educational costs are borne by the state, and each legislative session appropriates more funding for continuing improvements. As a result, the Johnston County school system has been enriched by added programs and specialized teaching personnel. The following underlying philosophy reflects concern for each individual student and his fullest development:

> "The Johnston County Schools seek to serve the educational needs of children from kindergarten through high school. It is the goal of the schools to lift the level of the thinking, working, and living of students to the point that they will be effective and successful citizens wherever they choose to live.
>
> The schools seek to establish this goal by providing educational opportunities appropriate and adequate to meet the needs of the individual child so as to help him grow and develop physically, mentally, socially, emotionally, vocationally, and spiritually."*

The Johnston County System consists of 24 schools serving nearly 16,000 students from kindergarten through grade 12. There are five high schools, three junior highs, and 16 elementary schools in the county system. In the Smithfield-Selma area, there are one consolidated high school, two junior highs, and three elementary schools, all accredited by both the N. C. State Department of Public Instruction and by the Southern Association of Schools and Colleges.

*Source: Johnston County Southern Association Self-Study, Johnston Board of Education, 1974.

Employed in the Johnston County school system are around 800 professional personnel, including administrators, supervisors, and teachers. Another 600 auxilliary personnel include bus drivers, custodians, cafeteria and clerical workers.

ENROLLMENT (1975-76)

Total enrollment - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 15,484

Professional preparation of teachers - - - - - - M.A., B.S. or A.B. Degrees

Expenditure per pupil (total) - - - - - - - - - $1,031.31

Number of graduates (1975) - - - - - - - - - - - 991

Number attending college & other instit. - - - 527

Total amount of scholarships - - - - - - - - - - $272,356.00

The schools offer an extensive college preparatory program as well as a very comprehensive vocational program. Courses in the vocational program include agriculture, auto mechanics, construction, cosmetology, electronics, health occupations, home economics, distributive education, graphic arts and others. The high schools provide an excellent business education, interscholastic activities and many other extracurricular activities. There are also courses in driver education.

There is a countywide kindergarten program employing 43 state-allotted kindergarten teachers.

There are 46 special education teachers serving exceptional children including the emotionally disturbed, educable mentally retarded, the gifted and talented, the homebound and hospitalized, students with learning disabilities, speech impairments, or multiple handicaps. There are art teachers, music teachers, and special remedial reading teachers to provide special instruction.

A rather flexible curriculum from K - 12 is implemented through a variety of organizational and instructional patterns which include self-contained classes, departmentalization, team teaching, non-graded classes, special remedial classes and gifted classes.

The County Board of Education has had an extensive program of consolidation of schools in the last few years. Most high school students are attending classes in buildings built in recent years.

Student - Teacher Ratio

Elementary	22.2 to 1
High School	17.3 to 1

Student - Classroom Ratio

Elementary	19+ per room
High School	21+ per room

From 1960 to 1970, the Median School year completed rose approximately 14 percent from 7.7 to 8.7. Compared to five surrounding counties, Johnston remains the lowest.

Educational characeristics for twenty five years and older shows that females have a median school year completed of 9.9, while the males have 8.7. A total of 33.4 percent of the females completed high school, while 27.5 percent of the males have completed high school

All of the schools listed on Table 21 following, have some form of media center containing the materials listed. Six of the weaker elementary schools are serviced by the bookmobile to supplement their inadequate and dated holdings. It should also be noted that the total book holdings of 198,883 includes many duplications.

Research assignments by many of these schools result in heavy public library usage from time to time by the students involved. Attempts to have the public library alerted to special assignments prior to their being assigned and cooperation in spreading these assignments throughout the year have resulted in no cooperation at all from principals of the concerned schools. It may be that a formal letter from the Board of Trustees to the Superintendent of Schools and/or the Board of Education can attain results in this troublesome area.

There are no private schools covering grades 1-12, and very few students attend private schools outside the county. The administration has aimed to provide schools of such high quality that most citizens will not feel a need for private schools.

There are about 27 public and private day care centers in the county, meeting the needs of children from one through four years of age. The public library has offered preschool services to each of the day care centers through an LSCA funded outreach program. A total of 16 of these centers now receive these services, which includes rotating book collections, story telling, films, puppet shows, etc. All are aimed at increasing the reading skills of these preschoolers prior to their entering the formal school enviornment. In addition to these centers, there are more than fifty persons licensed to keep children in their home. These homes are periodically inspected by the fire marshal and the health center.

The Greater Smithfield-Selma area is strategically situated so that there are 28 schools of higher education within a two-hour drive. Of these, 19 are within a one-hour drive. One of these, Johnston Technical Institute, is located in Smithfield.

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WITHIN ONE HOUR'S DRIVE

N. C. State University

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Duke University

Atlantic Christian College

Meredith College

St Augustine's College

Shaw University

Wilson Technical Institute

Fayetteville State University

Lenior Community College

Wayne Community College

Campbell College

N. C. Wesleyan College

Methodist College

Mount Olive College

St. Mary's College

Johnston Technical Institute

Fayetteville Technical Institute

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WITHIN TWO HOUR'S DRIVE

East Carolina University

University of North Carolina at Greensboro

University of North Carolina at Wilmington

Central Carolina Technical Institute

N. C. A. and T. University

(Cont'd on following page)

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES WITHIN TWO HOUR'S DRIVE (Cont'd)

Guilford College

Louisburg College

Sampson Technical Institute

St. Andrews College

JOHNSTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE

Johnston Technical Institute is located on a 100-acre site about one mile east of Smithfield and is readily accessible to all people in the area. The modern buildings at its new site contain over 45,000 square feet of space with excellent classrooms and shop facilities. Additional classroom, laboratory and shop space is located near Four Oaks, the old location.

The Institute, a member of the North Carolina Community College System, is accredited by the N. C. Board of Education and is a candidate for accreditation by the American Association of Junior Colleges. Its annual budget exceeds three million dollars.

Johnston Technical Institute offers a two-year college transfer program, a two-year technical program, a one-year vocational program, and a certificate program. The two-year Associate Degree in Applied Science can be earned in Accounting, Business Administration, Commercial Art and Advertising Design, General Office Technology, Industrial Management, Police Science, Radiologic Technology, Secretarial Science, and Teacher Assistant.

The vocational curriculum, covering one full year, offers Automotive Mechanics with Body Repair option, Cosmetology, Electronics Servicing, and Practical Nurse Education. A certificate is awarded in this program.

There are Guided Services for those who need to strengthen their basic educational background in order to succeed in an associate degree or diploma program.

Adult and Continuing Education courses are offered which include instruction to prepare adults for better family living, for more job opportunities, for promotions in present employment, for civic and community leadership, and for self-realization. A high school equivalency certificate may be earned through work at the Institute and its branches.

The Institute will offer almost any special course at the request of a group of 12 or more interested persons, and it will employ qualified teachers for these courses. Local industries needing special training for their employees have utilized this service.

An outstanding part of the institute is its Learning Resource Center which includes the library, individualized instruction center, and audio-visual center. This center is open to the public during the hours of 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., Monday - Thursday, and 8:00 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Fridays. The collection includes all types of communication media selected to support and enrich the curricular areas offered by Johnston Technical Institute.

The Institute is open 12 months a year, operating on a four-quarter system. Current full-time student enrollment is 725. About 3,000 part-time students are in Adult Education and Extension Courses. There is a strong student government, cultural and service clubs, and student publications.

Johnston Technical Institute has a new and complete Learning Resource Center that rivals the best found in North Carolina. The Board of Trustees

of the Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield initiated a reciprocal borrowing agreement with the Board of Trustees of Johnston Technical Institute. Signed in late March of this year, it is too early to tell what benefits have accrued for each library. However, they are expected to be significant.

The agreement authorized exchange of notated catalog cards for use in public catalogs at each institution. The notation will alert the patron that the material sought is held by the "sister" library and can be obtained through interlibrary loan. It is further stipulated in the agreement that duplication of holdings be eliminated wherever possible.

The agreement also authorizes interloan of audiovisual materials and equipment, and periodical materials or photocopy of patron requested articles. Through the agreement, collection materials of the public library are made available to JTI students and provide additional support to all areas of curricula, particularly in the adult and continuing education divisions.

Several supportive tables follow that contain additional information on the educational institutions of Johnston County.

Source: Tables and statistical information in this section taken from the Smithfield-Selma Chamber of Commerce Report, 1976.

TABLE 21

MATERIALS HOUSED IN SCHOOL MEDIA* CENTERS AS OF JUNE 1, 1976

School	No. of Books	FS-sd.	FS-si.	PD	Tapes	SL	ST	FL	GL	Mag-azines	MP	News-papers	AP
Benson Elem.	6,575	147	933	246	178	214	0	0	2	28	0	4	161
Benson Prim.	4,988	149	471	331	67	112	347	2	20	19	33	1	102
Clayton Elem.	5,744	63	817	163	6	0	0	0	23	40	38	3	0
Clayton High	8,047	0	0	48	0	0	0	0	0	54	0	4	0
Clayton Prim.	5,258	203	164	355	96	0	409	4	6	34	8	2	8
Cleveland Elem.	7,038	154	1,001	330	0	638	93	0	10	48	8	3	129
Cooper Junior	6,019	240	578	288	28	629	48	5	23	48	42	5	130
Corinth Holder	6,590	0	617	385	0	0	48	0	15	55	42	4	163
Four Oaks	10,803	252	1,171	881	84	0	0	45	22	51	65	8	0
Glendale-Chapel	5,737	13	1,132	493	32	20	0	0	17	42	58	4	15
Harrison Junior	7,831	29	955	276	10	0	1set	0	20	47	43	1	10
Kenly Elem.	7,149	37	1,072	570	84	243	21sets	0	14	28	65	5	96
Meadow Elem.	7,409	208	827	406	5	0	0	0	11	51	32	4	23
Micro Elem.	4,621	0	688	302	0	104	128	0	0	29	0	3	23
North Johnston	8,185	0	460	271	3	588	0	0	3	85	7	7	128
Pine Level	6,614	95	973	864	0	72	213	0	14	28	39	4	0
Princeton Elem.	8,062	154	664	220	0	0	80	0	0	42	0	2	96
Princeton High	6,906	124	246	147	0	0	0	0	8	41	37	3	60
Selma Elem.	10,872	0	380	293	0	440	50	0	30	55	97	3	225
Smithfield Jr.	7,968	106	579	130	13	135	31	0	1	52	3	5	0
Smithfield Elem.	9,984	201	981	678	0	10	0	0	0	32	0	2	113
Smithfield-Selma	16,226	186	618	471	41	170	126	20	3	85	36	6	131
South Johnston	16,210	462	1,545	455	75	445	95	15	9	87	63	7	313
South Smithfield	8,259	316	550	525	39	7	30	8	24	40	65	2	228
Wilson's Mills	5,788	37	700	109	0	0	108	0	16	34	35	4	0
Totals	198,883	3,178	18,082	9,237	761	3,827	1,806 & 22 sets	99	291	1,155	816	96	2,154

*FS-sd - filmstrips, sound; FS-si. - Filmstrips, silent; PD - Records; SL - Slides; ST - Study prints; FL - Film loops, GL - Globes; MP - M[illegible] AP - Art Prints

TABLE 22

EDUCATION

JOHNSTON COUNTY COMPARED WITH SURROUNDING COUNTIES

	Johnston	Wake	Wayne	Wilson	Harnett	Sampson
Median School yrs. completed						
1970	8.7	12.2	10.4	9.4	9.5	9.0
1960	7.7	11.2	9.3	8.1	8.2	8.2
School Enrollment						
Persons 5 to 34 yrs. old						
1970	15,373	50,801	22,623	14,561	12,194	11,956
1960	17,683	44,775	20,177	15,268	13,118	13,432

TABLE 23

EDUCATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

Males and Females
Twenty Five Years and Over
1970

	MALES		FEMALES	
	Median School Years Completed	Percent High School Graduates	Median School Years Completed	Percent High School Graduates
Johnston	8.7*	27.5**	9.9*	33.4**
Wake	12.2	53.3	12.1	53.7
Wayne	10.4	39.4	11.0	41.3
Wilson	9.4	31.9	10.3	35.3
Sampson	9.0**	26.8*	10.6	37.6
Harnett	9.5	28.0	10.1**	28.7*

* Lowest
** Second Lowest

Note: Johnston County is either lowest or second lowest in all categories.

TABLE 24

SUMMARY OF ELEMENTARY INSTRUCTIONAL FACILITIES, 1973-74

School	Grade	Enrollment
Benson Elementary	3-8	601
Benson Primary	K-2	302
Clayton Elementary	4-5	342
Clayton Primary	K-3	572
Cleveland Elementary	K-8	716
Cooper Jr. High	6-8	575
Corinth Holders	K-8	558
Four Oaks Elementary	K-8	1,043
Glendale Chapel	K-8	415
Kenly Elementary	K-8	461
Meadow Elementary	K-8	622
Micro Elementary	K-8	296
Pine Level	K-8	356
Princeton Elementary	K-6	699
Princeton High School	7-12	451
Selma Elementary	K-6	937
Smithfield Elementary	4-6	1,018
Smithfield Junior High	7-9	329
South Smithfield	K-6	717
Wilsons Mills	K-7	644

Source: Johnston County Schools Self-Study

CHURCHES

The largest number of churches of any denominations in the county fall into the category of Baptist, Methodist, and Holiness churches. Baptist churches far outnumber all other denominations.

There are twelve predominant denominations in the Smithfield area. These are Baptist, Roman Catholic, Episcopal, United Methodist, Presbyterian, Disciples of Christ, Holiness, Jehovah Witnesses, Church of God of Prophecy, African Methodist, Episcopal, and Church of Christ. Also included is the Salvation Army.

The most active congregations in the community are two or three Baptist Churches, the largest Methodist Church, the Presbyterian Church, the Episcopal Church, and the Salvation Army. This means these churches are more active in the community in other capacities than those strictly of a religious nature or church oriented. Some of the other churches are more actively gaining members but devote themselves to a church centered program.

There were seventeen churches querried ranging in size from 15 to 687 active members. Membership is increasing in almost all of these churches except for four or five where it is holding steady. Membership was not decreasing in any of those surveyed.

Some of the churches have only a sanctuary, but most of them have, in addition, educational facilities, a kitchen, and a pastoral study. Several of them have a fellowship hall. Eight of them have a library. Usually, there are also church offices in most of these facilities. Two churches had a chapel separate from the main sanctuary. Nine included a parsonage or living quarters. One had a children's playground, and two had tennis courts. Two churches had a recreational area in addition to a fellowship hall, and the Salvation Army had a large youth hall and

gymnasium, a games room, a transient lounge, and a clothing house.

Most of the churches, except for the smallest, have active men's, women's and youth groups, including choirs. They sponsor a variety of activities from Scout Troops to bazaars.

Some of them, while reasonably large in facilities, evidently do not open their doors to any activity not directly connected with the church either from choice, inappropriate location of their facilities, or because they haven't been asked.

Centenary Methodist Church in downtown Smithfield has the largest variety of both church and non-church activities which serve the general life of the community. They have the advantage of spacious quarters and a central downtown location.

Among their activities, they have an ongoing educational program for Contact Teleministry, a crisis telephone service; a mental health class through Johnston Technical Institute is taught there; it serves as a screening location for four-year olds for the N. C. Department of Human Resources; and foster parents are introduced to their adoptive children in the chapel. Such functions as garden club meetings, woman's club meetings, senior citizen nutrition site luncheons, Rotary Club ladies' nights, and Jaycee parties for underprivileged children take place in their spacious Fellowship Hall. Also, such groups as teachers' sororities and the Association of Foster Parents meet or plan activities there.

On a smaller scale, the First Presbyterian Church in Smithfield has similar activities that include Contact Teleministry training, a class for the blind, and an exercise class. Garden clubs meet there, and the church sponsors the bloodmobile visit once a year.

The Episcopal church opens its doors to garden clubs, community forums, and Alcoholics Anonymous.

The First Baptist Church opens its facilities to women's clubs, garden clubs, music clubs, and Eastern Star meetings.

The Sylvania wives and retarded children have met at St. Ann's Catholic church.

The Salvation Army has unique facilities and services. They have an intensive educational, recreational, and worship program for all age groups and are something of a community center for their area which is somewhat removed from downtown Smithfield. Since they have a large, new youth hall-gymnasium, they can provide recreation for large groups. They also have a transient lounge and a clothing house. Just recently they have sponsored a Diet Workshop.

One church surveyed in West Smithfield, Sharon Baptist Church, has a rather comprehensive facility and serves as a center for activities in that area. The West Smithfield Community Development Association and the American Cancer Society group meet there.

One other church within the environs of Four Oaks deserves notice because this survey centers principally within Smithfield, West Smithfield (an unincorporated suburb of the city proper), and along U.S. 301 toward Four Oaks. This is the Four Oaks Church of God and probably the most active church in Four Oaks.

It sponsors an extensive church program through gospel singing, a radio ministry, a printing ministry, and a cassette tape ministry. A nutrition program for senior adults is located there also, and the facilities

are used for individual birthday parties and showers. The minister is a certified counselor in mental health and is very active in this field. He holds group and individual counseling and therapy sessions.

The minister of Asbury Methodist Church, a very small church in the area of Highway 301 is very active in mental health, too and hopes to have some therapy groups in progress before long.

There was not much the churches felt they could do to aid us except to make their collective libraries (mostly of a religious nature) available to us to channel to needed sources.

However, we had several good suggestions as to how we could help them, although most didn't reply very concretely to this query. One way was to compile a complete and up-to-date listing of all the pastors of all the churches in the county with their telephone number. This would be very valuable since we do not have a ministerial association.

Several churches are impressed with our visual aids department and suggest they could use more films, filmstrips, and other visual aids in instructing their teachers and more musical aids for their choirs. It was mentioned that it would be useful for us to maintain a collection of rhythm band instruments for children.

It was also mentioned that it would be helpful if we could subscribe to the periodicals of major denominations and maintain a central catalog of, or act as a central source for A.V. materials held by the churches.

It was suggested we might even sponsor a school of religions at the library acquainting people with the various denominations and religious thought.

We do receive some additions to our collection through those concerned with mental health, and most of the churches queried do make use of our collections and are aware of what we have to offer.

ORGANIZATIONS AND GROUPS

Like most other counties, the area residents in Johnston County support a wide range of organizations and groups. Through this survey, 55 organizations were identified, with an estimated combination of the total membership at 4,300. By this count, we assume that many of the individuals belong to more than one organization.

The organizations surveyed, represent a variety of purposes, objectives, and activities. They include: businesses, auxiliaries, veterans organizations, political clubs, men's clubs, women's clubs, senior citizen groups, recreational and sporting clubs, and scouting groups.

Many of the organizations in Johnston County have their own meeting places; the smaller groups meet in the private homes of their members; and the others which have a large membership, tend to rent halls for their larger meetings.

One of our library's objectives is to give service to the County's many organizations. It would seem obvious that with the number of varied groups in Johnston County, there would be an enormous library usage, but only an average of 1/3 of the organizations use the library to coordinate and supplement their programming needs. The main services used, are periodic use of audio visuals, and a major use of the library's meeting facilities.

The wide variety of activities can be divided into the following groups, with examples:

Business - Chamber of Commerce in most towns, Business & Professional Women, Downtown Smithfield Merchants Association of Smithfield, and Legal Secretaries Association.

Church - Crisis Intervention Center (Contact), Women's Clubs, Men of the Church and Ministerial Association.

Civic and Governmental - Recreation Commission, Smithfield Appearance Commission, Democratic and Republican Groups and Jaycees.

Education - PTSA organizations.

Historical - Historical Society, DAR and UDC, Genealogical Society.

Hobby - Coin Club, Citizens Band Radio Club.

Patriotic - American Legion, VFW and DAV.

Service - Rotary, Lions, Kiwanis, Civitan and Optimists.

Social - Garden Clubs, Women's Clubs, Arts Council, Ass'n of Retarded Citizens and Bridge Club.

Sports - SSS Boosters, Bass Masters, Wildlife Club and Ducks Unlimited.

Johnston County also has an active Scout Council, 4-H groups and active Extension Homemakers Club. An active organization file is maintained by the Chamber of Commerce. The library provides the meeting place for several of the groups, but its main function in assisting groups and clubs has been through audiovisual programs and equipment. These are extensively used. A service that would prove valuable to these activities would be a listing of available film and slide programs and attendant equipment obtainable from the public library and updated annually.

FACILITIES FOR GROUP MEETINGS

Located throughout Johnston County there are public schools and churches that can accommodate large groups. In addition, each of the nine towns has at least one private facility available for a fee. These numerous meeting facilities were not included in the following list.

The Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield provides a much-needed central location for group meetings of as many as 150 people completely free of charge. The auditorium is equipped with a stage, a piano, a podium, and a full projection system. In addition, several portable tables and a chalkboard are available.

Following is a list of the main facilities available in the Smithfield-Selma area for group meetings:

BUILDING	SPACE AVAILABLE	SEATING CAPACITY	COST	COMMENTS
First Presbyterian Church - S. Third St. Smithfield, N. C.	Fellowship Hall	100	No Charge	Contact Minister 934-8369
	Meeting Hall	100	No Charge	
Public Library of Johnston County & Smithfield, 305 E. Market St.	Conference Room	25	No Charge	Available to private non-profit groups
	Meeting Room	150 (Has Chairs)	No Charge	Contact Eleanor Hooks, 934-8146
Johnston County Agricultural Building Highway 301 N., Smithfield, N. C.	Meeting Room	400-500 (Has 300 chairs)	$35	Has stage. Contact Alice Massengil 934-5003
Johnston County Mental Health Center, Highway 301 N., Smithfield, N. C.	Conference Room	30	No Charge	Available for meetings concerning public health 934-5121
Johnston Memorial Hospital, Highway 301 N., Smithfield, N. C.	Conference Room	20	No Charge	Available for Medically-related meetings, contact Bob Terrell 934-8171

BUILDING	SPACE AVAILABLE	SEATING CAPACITY	COST	COMMENTS
Johnston County Court House, 212 E. Market Street Smithfield, N. C.	Commissioner's Room Grand Jury Room Court Room	40 25 400	No Charge No Charge No Charge	Available to non-profit private groups, Contact Kramer Jackson 934-5969
Johnston County Board of Education, 216 Church St., Smithfield, N. C.	School Auditoriums Gymnasiums		No Charge for meetings of Community interest Charge for profit-making groups	Contact individual principals for rules and charges or call 934-4129
VFW Hut Rose St., Smithfield, N. C.	Large Room Kitchen	50 at tables	$[illegible]0	Contact Garner Sanders or Joe Batten 934-4562
Moose Lodge	60 X 80 room Kitchen	300 chairs 10 tables available. Will seat more.	$50 - $150	Contact Mitch Rabil 934-8928
Warehouses				
Carolina Farmers Cooperative, 301 S. Smithfield, N. C.	Very large but, only available during period of December through June			934-3127
Goldleaf Tobacco Warehouse, 432 E. Market St., Smithfield, N. C.				934-4545
Tobacco Growers Services, Inc. 301 S., Smithfield, N. C.				934-8531 552-2231
Wallace Warehouse No. 1 301 S., Smithfield, N. C.				934-2762
Shrine Club Selma, N. C.	20' X 60' Meeting Hall	250 (150 chairs, 15 tables available)	$75 $15 to Shriners	Contact Harper Godwin 934-5063

BUILDING	SPACE AVAILABLE	SEATING CAPACITY	COST	COMMENTS
St. Ann's Catholic Church, 113 N. 7th St., Smithfield, N. C.	Hall	150	No Charge	Contact Father Linn 934-2084
American Legion Bldg. W. Market St. Smithfield, N. C.	Hall 40' X 100'	100 chairs 15 tables available	Maintenance cost & utilities	Contact Hugh Austin 934-8401
Woman's Club Bldg.	2 rooms Full kitchen	50 seated at tables, 130 standing	Non-club members- $25 Club members - $12 Other Civic groups - $12.50 Lower rate for more than one day.	Contact Mrs. Albert Stallings 934-2094
Johnston-Lee Community Action 1102 Massey St., Smithfield, N. C.	Main Conference Room	60	No Charge	Available for non-profit private or public meetings 934-2145
	Headstart Conference Room	150	No Charge	
Centenary United Methodist Church 140 E. Market St. Smithfield, N. C.	Wesley Hall	300	$50 for non-members $25 for members	For reservations & regulations call 934-2333
	Thomas Hood Meeting Room	50		
Salvation Army 306 N. 8th St. Smithfield, N. C.	3 classrooms	15 each	Small charge per hour	Contact Commander Roger Shelton 934-2349
	Youth Hall	100		
National Guard Armory, 406 Hospital Road, Smithfield, N. C.	Drill Hall 60' X 90'	400 (300 chairs available)	$125 summer $140 winter (plus cleanup fee)	Contact National Guard Armory 934-2015
Johnston County Technical Institute Highway 70 E. Smithfield, N. C.	Board Room	20	No charge	Contact Mrs. Louise Wall 934-3051
	Patio (outside)	200	No charge	
1st Baptist Church 202 S. 4th St., Smithfield, N. C.				Contact minister 934-2204

Conclusion: Ample meeting space is available in most locations of the county with the largest facilities located in and around Smithfield as evidenced above. Of the free-of-charge facilities, the public library meeting room, centrally located in the business district of downtown Smithfield, offers the most versatile facility that will accommodate a large group. Current usage indicates its popularity for meetings of all kinds, with more than 250 meetings held in that facility annually. This service should be continued on a charge free basis.

INSTITUTIONAL AND HOMEBOUND RESIDENTS

Current licensed institutional facilities (i.e., homes for aged, family care homes, special group homes, and skilled nursing care facilities) in Johnston County are comparable with most eastern North Carolina communities.

At present, there are two homes for aged, Colonial Rest Home (137 beds) and Marlboro Rest Home (25 beds). Family care homes number six with each having a five person capacity. Although the county has only one skilled nursing care facility, the Johnston County Memorial Nursing Center, it is a very modern structure and can care for 120 persons.

Through the auspices of the Johnston County Mental Health Center, a Day Care Center for Retarded Children is administered to children ages three to twelve who, due to the severity of retardation and multiple handicaps, are ineligible for entrance into other community programs. The program is limited to 30 children and helps them to develop daily living skills. A parallel adult program has been added, also.

Two special group homes serve as the county's institutionalized settings for retarded girls and boys. The Johnston County Group Home provides for the care of five girls while the Smithfield Friendly Home cares for nine boys.

Another unique concept in care for the retarded individual is the county's Respite Care Home. Here is provided institutionalized care for all ages for a period of up to thirty days enabling people who normally care for retarded persons to have time off or to just get away for a few days.

Many ages and service groups are responsible for care and aid

accessible to home bound people within the county. Combined with the various and diverse definitions of a homebound resident, these two factors make it difficult to arrive at a concise figure for the number of homebound residences in the county. It should be realized that persons confined to a homebound situation are not necessarily physically or mentally handicapped; but, may be handicapped by a serious social or economic disability.

Many of the needs of these people are being met through a federally-funded program at Johnston Technical Institute. Approximately thirty-two homebound persons eighteen and over are being helped to develop their mental and physical abilities on a one staff worker to one homebound individual basic approach. The Johnston County Board of Education is presently giving the opportunity to eight individuals to earn their high school diplomas. Through the Department of Social Services' Council on Aging a great many people are being taken from the home situation and brought to a centrally located social center or a Senior Citizen's Center, or one of several satellite centers throughout the county, for social and recreational activities.

These agencies along with the Johnston County Mental Health Center and Johnston-Lee Community Action, Inc. are providing other various services throughout the county; such as, assisting with food stamp purchases, reading and interpreting letters, offering legal council, friendly visiting, preparing meals, housing assistance, assistance in purchasing goods and services, etc.

The library is attempting to reach these homebound individuals as well as the institutionalized persons through its bookmobile service. At

present the bookmobile is providing reference information and materials for pleasure reading and listening to three rest homes and family care homes, two social centers, and to five homebound stops, and a respite home. However, there is still an on-going attempt to broaden this area of service and to increase the number of homebound and institutionalized bookmobile users.

Library service to the professionals and other employees of these institutions is currently limited to in-house service upon request, with certain exceptions. Loan of A/V hardware and software has provided them with training materials on occasion and interlibrary loan of book materials and photocopy of journal articles is available. However, a listing of types of free-loan and rental materials of assistance in procedural training and a complete list of A/V hardware available for checkout should be furnished these institutions and updated annually.

RECREATION FACILITIES

Over the last decade the Smithfield-Selma area and Johnston County have made positive steps toward meeting the needs of their citizens. From 1973-1975 Johnston County authorized matching funds of over $300,000 for recreation projects throughout the county. For the forthcoming year, more than $100,000 in Revenue Sharing funds has been authorized.*

Both Smithfield and Selma employ full-time Recreation Directors. Along with these departments, the Johnston County Recreation Development Corporation, a non-profit foundation, has been organized to obtain land for use as park areas and a recreation center.

The existing Town of Smithfield recreation facilities include two parks with 25 acres of land, nine tennis courts, a Little League baseball park, softball fields, outdoor basketball courts, five picnic areas, a pottery and crafts studio, a private swimming pool, and a nature trail adjacent the Neuse River with a gazebo picnic area and a boat ramp. The recreation program includes instruction in bridge, pottery making, swimming, golf, gymnastics, weaving, dog obedience training, baton twirling for retarded children, yoga classes, and exercise classes.

Other activities are men's and women's basketball, boy's and girl's (to age 15) basketball, bridge club, men's softball, Saturday morning movies for children, and special Olympics for children. Civic organizations sponsor Little League, Babe Ruth, Boy's and Girl's basketball (to Grade 6), Tee Ball, and Midget football.*

Selma also has a varied year-round recreation program. Facilities for recreation include four lighted tennis courts, five parks or playground

*Source: Greater Smithfield-Selma Area Chamber of Commerce Report, 1976.

areas, three athletic fields, three outdoor basketball courts, one Little League field. Some school gymnasiums and athletic fields are available for town sponsored programs.

Most of the towns within the county have athletic fields, tennis courts, parks, playground and picnic ares. Most utilize school facilities for winter basketball activities for men and women. Some are fortunate enough to have private swimming pools. Civic organizations and churches are responsible for much of the recreational programs and activities county-wide.

Johnston County also has two 18 hole golf courses located at the Country Club of Johnston County and at Cardinal Country Club. Both these facilities have tennis courts, and clubhouses. The Johnston County Club has a swimming pool.

There are numerous fishing and boating spots through the county including Holt's Lake, Holt's Pond and many well-stocked farm ponds.

Other cultural and entertainment programs and facilities are provided through many civic, fraternal, and social clubs. There are 45 in the Smithfield-Selma area alone. These include almost all the national civic and fraternal organizations as well as special interest clubs, such as bridge, gardening, genealogy, drama, history, art and music. Churches meet many of the cultural and entertainment needs of county residents, and the close proximity to the Raleigh-Durham Research Triangle and its educational and cultural centers provide Johnstonians with a great variety of activities.

The Neuse Little Theatre, organized in 1974, produces three to four dramatical presentations a year under the direction of a professional resident dramatist from Johnston Technical Institute.

The Johnston County Arts Council, formed in the late 1960's, is responsible for promoting the arts through a number of programs and events. Striving to obtain county-wide involvement they sponsor a Third Century Artist, an Artist-in-Residence, an annual crafts show, concerts, art exhibits and lectures.

Begun four years ago, the Johnston County Forum uses a variety of public discussion programs to aid county residents in exploring topics, such as urbanization, race relations, education, health, environmental concerns, socio-economic institutions, government, industrial development, and other concerns. Just as the library is co-sponsor with Johnston Technical Institute of the forum, it is also the center of many of the recreation, cultural, and entertainment activities of the community. Thereby, the library should continue to evaluate its existing programs and seek to find new areas of service for a community that looks to its library for recreational and cultural opportunities as well as serving as a primary educational resource.

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF JOHNSTON COUNTY AND SMITHFIELD

HISTORICAL SKETCH

Library service in Johnston County is a twentieth century phenomenon that goes back only to about 1915. What occurred before that date one can only suppose. But, it seems logical that county residents borrowed or purchased their reading materials from neighbors or from larger urban or university areas closeby. More than likely the wealthier members of the community held small collections which they allowed friends and neighbors to borrow.

A chronological history of the library and its branches follows, listing all important dates and events in the life of the library system, including its branches. Page and date citations in parenthesis relate to sources cited at conclusion of this section.

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY*

January 6, 1915 - Smithfield Women's Club voted to establish a public library. (p. 7)

January 22, 1915 - The hall over G. E. Thornton's music store became a library. It was staffed by volunteer workers from the Women's Club (p. 7)

Winter 1930 - A new Women's Club was built and the library moved to its location. (p. 7)

April 1937 - The library moved to the American Legion Hut. (p. 8)

About 1938 - The library moved to half of the Presbyterian Sunday School Annex on Second Street. Miss Bettie Lee Sanders became the librarian with a $10.00 a month salary from the Women's Club plus $10.00 a month from the town board. (p. 8)

1940 - The library bought the Presbyterian Sunday School Annex for $300.00 and moved it to Johnston Street. By this time there was a board of library trustees. (p. 9)

Fall 1941 - A project was started to unify existing county libraries (Smithfield, Selma, Benson, Kenly and Clayton) into one system. $3,000.00 was appropriated from the county commissioners. Virginia Williamson became county librarian on September 15, 1941. (p. 22)

August 1941 - A county board of library trustees was appointed. (p. 23)

September 16, 1941 - The board of trustees voted to obtain a bookmobile and employ Mrs. Willye C. Wright as the driver-librarian. At this time the Smithfield Library served as headquarters for the county librarian. (p. 23)

September 27, 1941 - The county library obtained two rooms in the Sanders Building on Market Street (p. 25)

February 1942 - "The Johnston County Library was chosen by the American Library Association as one of the libraries in the nation to become a War Information Center." (p. 38)

June 21, 1942 - The bookmobile was delivered to the library. It was a Ford 1/2 ton truck with revolving book shelves. (p. 29)

June 30, 1942 - The bookmobile made its first trip. In the first three days 48 stops were visited. (p. 29)

November 1942 - The board of trustees drew up a certificate of incorporation. (p. 33)

January 1943 - The bookmobile began to service eight negro schools. (p. 35)

February 3, 1943 - The Johnston County Library moved to the rear of the Smithfield Library Building on Johnston Street. (p. 34)

March 1945 - The State Library commission loaned the Johnston County Library 500 books. The bookmobile began to operate five days a week instead of four. (p. 41)

August 1946 - Johnston County Library Headquarters was moved to a vacant store in Four Oaks until an annex to Smithfield Library could be built. (p. 47)

May 1947 - "The county commissioners adopted a budget which included $750.00 for Negro Library service and $750.00 for a new bookmobile." (p. 49-50)

July 15, 1947 - The Johnston County Library again moved its location. This time to a 4 room residence at 216 Johnston St. (p. 50)

October 1947 - A negro library was begun in Smithfield. (p. 51)

Winter 1947 - The county commissioners added $850.00 to the $750.00 appropriated for the purchase of a new bookmobile. (p. 51)

June 1948 - The new bookmobile arrived, a 1/2 ton Chevrolet truck. (p. 53)

June 1949 - The bookmobile was named and christened "Miss Shehasta". (p. 58)

March 1950 - The purchase of another bookmobile was authorized by the trustees. (p. 65)

January 1951 - A new bookmobile was purchased and the county library obtained another building. (p. 66)

March 1953 - The County Commissioners approved a $3,000.00 budget request for the purchase of a walk-in bookmobile. (p. 73)

January 9, 1954 - The new Gerstenslager bookmobile arrived. (p. 73)

1955 - Free film service became available through the State Library. (p. 76)

January 1961 - County Commissioner Frank Holding proposed the merger of Johnston County Library and Smithfield Library. (Smithfield Herald, Jan. 17, 1961) The board of trustees of the Smithfield Library proposed to build a new library to cost from $75,000 to $100,000. (S. H. Jan 13, 1961)

April 1961 - Plans for consolidation were dropped for the present time. (S. H. April 14, 1961)

January 1962 - Town owned property on South Second Street proposed as the new library site. (S. H. Jan. 5, 1962) Board of Commissioners assure the Board of Trustees that the property on South Second St. will be for the library. (S. H. Jan. 23, 1962)

June 1962 - Mrs. Eleanor Hooks became head librarian of both the Smithfield and Johnston County Libraries. (S. H. June 8, 1962)

May 1963 - It was recommended that there be one library system for Johnston County. (S. H. May 3, 1963)

October 1963 - Proposal made for $150,000 joint library. (S. H. Oct. 11, 1963)

July 1964 - Mrs. Mabel B. Broadhurst offered to donate the "Ashley Smith property" on Third and Market St. (S. H. July 31, 1964)

August 1964 - Both the county and town accepted the donation of property by Mrs. Broadhurst. (S. H. Aug 4 & 7 1964)

October 1965 - Work on the new library was begun (S. H. Oct 5, 1965)

May 1966 - County Board approved that the new library be named the Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield. The library will have a twelve member board - six appointed by the County Board and six by the Town Board. (S. H. May, 3, 1966)

January 1967 - The new library building was completed. (S. H. Jan. 17, 1967)

February 1967 - Books were moved to the new library. (S. H. Feb. 21, 1967)

April 17, 1967 - The new library opened to the public (S. H. Apr. 18, 1967)

July 1968 - The Johnston County Room was begun (S. H. July 9, 1968)

April 1969 - The library was dedicated on April 20. The principal speaker was State Senator David Stick. (S. H. April 15, 1969)

BRANCH LIBRARIES

Atkinson - April 1943 - Corbett-Hatcher School was bought by Mary Atkinson to make into a memorial library for her late husband, Wade H. (p. 33)

Benson - Prior to 1931 a book club was organized. Its 200 volumes were placed in executive offices of Farmer's Commercial Bank as the first public library. The Women's Club soon took over sponsorship and in 1939 a WPA constructed log building became the library. The town first appropriated $50.00 a month for the library in 1942. In 1958 a large room of the new municipal building became the library. Plans for a new library building began in the 1960's and culminated with the dedication of the Mary Duncan Public Library in June 1972.

Clayton - 1926-1927 began Municipal Building, to include library. In 1932 the library was opened. (p. 10) September 1947 - a negro branch was opened (p. 51). The negro branch was closed in 1952-53 (p. 69)

Four Oaks - Early 1944 a library was started. (p. 35) In 1945 library moved from the Methodist Church and a board of trustees was elected. (p. 41) In July 1947 library moved to permanent location. (p. 50)

Kenly - 1937 - Library received a loan of 200 books from the N. C. Library Commission for a library project. In 1938 another loan was made. (p. 13) November 1947 - moved to a new building donated by the town. (p. 51)

Pine Level - 1948 - opened store-front branch.

1972 - Closed the branch.

Princeton - Early 1944 - began a library. (p. 35) Dec. 1944 was closing date for library.

March 1977 - Opened mobile branch in downtown Princeton. The Women's Improvement Club established and will man the branch, open 12 hours per week.

Selma - March 1936. The Woman's Club established a library committee. On June 10, 1936 the library was opened. (p. 12) January 1941 the town of Selma began appropriation of $12.50 per month for the library (p. 13) December 1947 a negro branch opened. (p. 51) 1952-53 the negro branch closed. (p. 69)

*Sources: Batten Sara. The History of the Johnston County Public Library System, 1941-1959, 1960. (pages cited in parenthesis)
The Smithfield Herald (dates cited in parenthesis).

GOVERNANCE

The Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield is governed, according to county and town resolutions recorded in the respective minute books on June 6th and 7th, 1966, respectively, by a twelve-member Board of Trustees appointed in July of each year. Four members are appointed each year for three year terms. Two from the county and two from Smithfield. Of the twelve members, six are from the county and six from the town. According to the by-laws of the Board (1967) a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Assistant Treasurer are elected from their own members annually at the July meeting. By recent Board approval an Assistant Secretary was added to the list of Board officers. Meetings are authorized quarterly by the by-laws; however, recent Board action (1976) changed meetings to monthly on the third Monday night of each month. The Chairman also shall appoint standing committees as follows, if deemed necessary: Book Committee, Finance Committee, Building and Grounds Committee and Publicity Committee. Over the years custom has added: Memorials Committee, Personnel Committee, Furnishings Committee and two Atkinson Memorial Library Advisory Committees.

The Board of Trustees sets library policy, appoints the Director, approves the appointment of personnel employed by the Director and approves the annual budget which the director executes. The duties and responsibilities of Board members and the Director are sketched in specific terms in the recently approved (March 21, 1977) Duties and Responsibilities of Board Members and of the Librarian.

There is now and has been for several years a long-range plan for library service in Johnston County. The plan projects needs five years into the future and is updated annually. The current plan is appended as Appendix A.

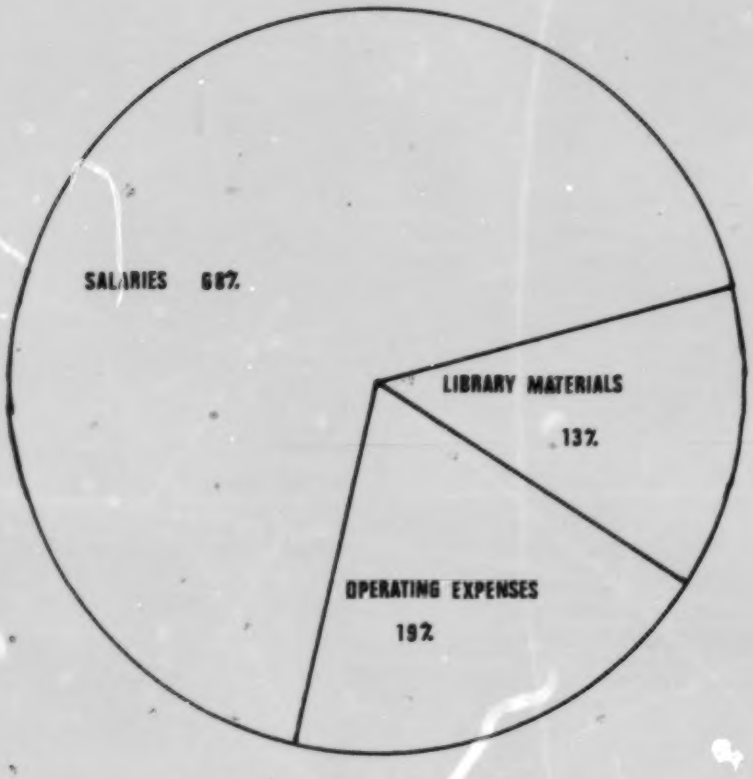
FINANCIAL RESOURCES

The total operating budget of the Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield for the fiscal year 1975-76 was $150,049.71 which was derived from the following sources:

Town of Smithfield	$38,325.00
County of Johnston	38,350.00
State of N.C.	25,156.00
Federal grant(LSCA)	26,306.00
Gifts	4,562.65
Miscellaneous	16,680.38
Total	$150,049.71

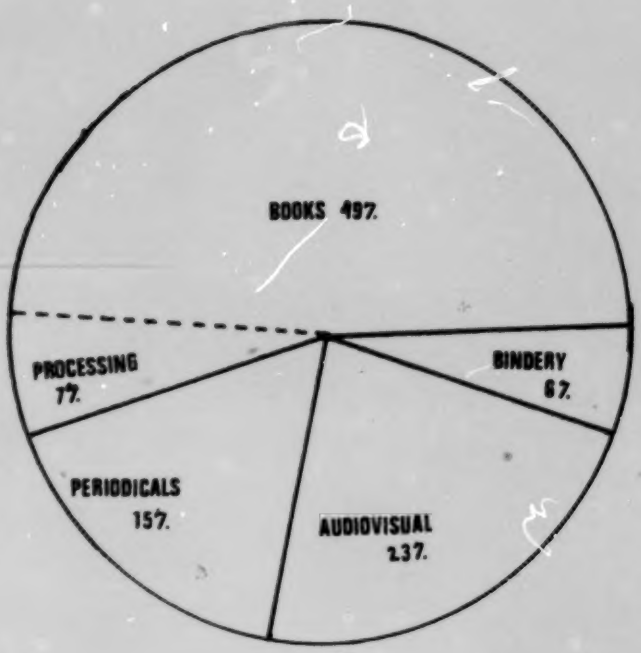
The above funds were allocated as follows:

Salaries	$101,705.24	(68%)
Library Materials	20,153.49	(13%)
Operating Expenses	28,191.18	(19%)
Total	$ 150,049.71	



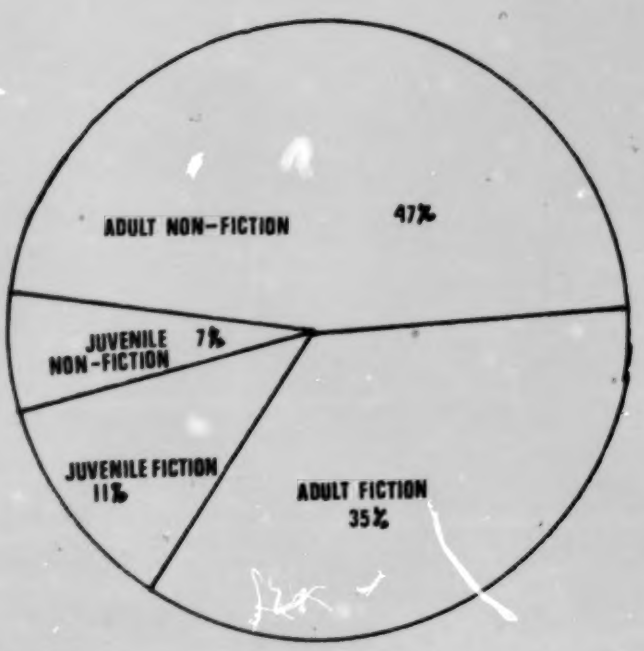
Of $20,153.49 expended for library materials the amounts for each are listed as follows:

Books	$9,962.77
Processing	1,308.00
Bindery	1,189.02
Periodicals	3,024.67
Audio-Visual	4,669.03



The Book expenditure of $9,962.77 was apportioned as follows:

Adult non-fiction - 47%
Adult fiction - 35%
Juvenile non-fic. - 07%
Juvenile fiction - 11%



The amount expended for salaries, $101,705.24*, is for all employees full-time and part-time and includes PACE students as well.

Administrative - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	$26,486.64	(26%)
Circulation/Reference/Local History- - -	27,478.63	(27%)
Extension Services - - - - - - - - - - - -	14,748.64	(15%)
Audio-visual - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	8,329.48	(08%)
LSCA special project(children's) - - - -	17,683.20	(17%)
Custodial- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,978.65	(07%)
	101,705.24	(100%)*

*This figure includes all employee benefits in addition to salaries.

The library budget is initially prepared by the Library Director after careful analysis of financial transactions of the previous years, and consideration of proposed programs that may be implemented or continued. The personnel committee of the Board of Trustees reviews and makes final recommendations on personnel salaries and benefits, which is presented to the finance committee of the Board. The finance committee reviews the entire proposed budget and makes the total budget proposal, which is submitted to the entire Board of Trustees for ratification. The requested budgetary increases are then submitted to the Town Council and County Board of Commissioners. When the library budget is reviewed for approval by either of these bodies, usually in May or June of each year, the Director and Board of Trustee members defend the proposed budget.

The library is funded on a 50-50 basis by the two local units of government, the Town Council and the County Board of Commissioners and by state and other appropriations. The budget proposal comes under study by these units of government and generally experiences delay and cutting because each unit doesn't want to do more than the other, so each board is very cautious about committing themselves before the other states its position. Final approval by the town and county is usually given by mid-June as the budget must then "lay on the table" for 20 days before it can legally be enacted.

The library generates little income of its own other than fines, fees and gifts, so it relies heavily on town, county and state support. There has been some additional income from a book drive conducted the past two years and memorial book income over the years has been a budget saver.

These two funds are reflected in the $9,962.77 expended for books in 1975-76, as well as LSCA funds committed to books, so one can readily understand a need to apply more local money to the book budget.

There appears to be little or no hope for expansion of the material's budget, particularly for books, until a new method of funding or budgetary process is enacted. For several years the library has proposed consolidation of the entire system with eventual control and local funding coming from the county government. But, this appears now to be several years away because of attitudes toward consolidation by all units of government involved, including those communities in which the independent libraries are located.

In the meantime, the Board of Trustees have taken steps hoping through the creation of an Endowment Fund (tax exempt status was recently received from the Internal Revenue Service), some of the financial pressures could be relieved. Board members have been appointed to a committee charged with the responsibility of activating the fund, the interest of which will be used to supplement the budget.

Tables 25 and 26 graphically demonstrate the need to increase materials expenditures, particularly in the area of books. Our budget expenditure for both materials in general and books in particular is almost exactly ten percent below the average expenditure for the six neighboring counties shown. Also worthy of note is how low our per capita expenditure is on both tables, which further demonstrates the need to increase expenditures in these areas.

Table 27 shows that the expenditure for salaries and benefits appear high in comparison with the other neighboring county library systems listed

and probably should be adjusted accordingly to allow more expenditure for materials. However, high salaries is not the cause of the low materials budget for Johnston County. Library salaries in the past several years have actually lagged far behind in comparison with other local agency merit and cost-of-living increases. In fact, salary and benefit expenditures decreased by 5.8 percent during FY-77 ($101,705.24 in FY-76 compared to $95,817.68 for FY-77). This decrease dropped the expenditure for personnel to 64.5 percent of total expenditures.

Though salaries may still be a bit high in comparison, Tables 28 and 29 show where the real problem lies. Local budgetary increases simply have not kept pace with rising costs. All of the other library systems shown on Table 29 received fairly healthy increases in appropriations over the period of years shown, with our library system falling more than 20 percent behind in increases on the average. Therefore, in order to provide small salary increases over these years, the library was forced to decrease the materials budget. To elliminate this unhealthy trend substantial increases in local appropriations during future budgetary periods is desperately needed.

The tables and graphs that follow Table 29 serve to support the above thesis. Note too, how small a portion of the town and county funds distribution goes to the library, as graphically shown in the pie charts following Table 31 in this section.

The financial resource distribution pie charts following Table 31 show a somewhat large percentage of salary expenditure (68 percent), even though this is in line with national averages. However, it should be noted that

this expenditure is high only because funding for materials and operating expenses have not kept pace with rising costs. As an example, the materials expenditure should be at least doubled to meet normal materials demand and their cost increases. Also, expenditure for operating expenses should be several thousand dollars higher to provide normal, nonshoestring funding. Together this would have added some $25,000 in expenditures for materials and operating expense and thereby changed the salary expenditure to about 58 percent of total expenditures.

In analyzing the materials distribution pie charts, one can easily see that bindery expenditures are too low (kept down because of nonavailability of funds) and periodical expenditures are very low. In fact, according to North Carolina and ALA standards, we are currently subscribing to less than half the number of periodicals that we should for our size population (we take 110 and should take 250). About $5,000 additional expenditure annually for periodicals would be needed to meet the standards.

In addition, one can also see that the expenditure for books is heavily in favor of adult materials. A total expenditure of 18 percent for juvenile materials seems low, even though circulation statistics (see circulation section) show 17.7 percent juvenile circulation. The reasoning here is that parents have checked out a good bit of their children's materials on their borrower's card, thereby depressing the juvenile circulation statistics. Since the juvenile collection stands at about 39 percent of the library's total collection, this figure would seem to be closer to the amount of expenditure needed to maintain the juvenile collection. In fact, ALA standards suggest that up to 1/3 of the volumes added annually should be for children.

TABLE 25

TOTAL MATERIALS EXPENDITURE

COMPARISON

	Expended FY-76	Percent of Total Expenditures	Per capita Expenditure
Johnston	$ 17,539.01	11.5	$.28
Harnett	21,073.69	37.5	.42
Sampson	23,463.93	27.9	.52
Wake	158,227.00	11.1	.69
Wayne	32,365.71	23.0	.38
Wilson	37,568.88	19.3	.65
	Mean	21.7	$.49

TABLE 26

BOOK EXPENDITURE COMPARISONS

	Expended FY-76	Percent of Total Expenditures	Per capita Expenditure
Johnston	$ 9,962.77	6.5	$.16
Harnett	16,754.45	29.8	.34
Sampson	20,054.95	23.8	.45
Wake	104,515.00	7.3	.48
Wayne	23,191.12	16.5	.27
Wilson	29,813.46	15.3	.52
	Mean	16.5	$.37

TABLE 27

PERSONNEL EXPENDITURES

	Expended FY-76*	FTE Employees	Percent of Total Expenditures
Johnston	$101,705.24	13.0	66.6
Harnett	26,558.32	3.5	47.3
Sampson	45,081.64	9.0	53.5
Wake	940,343.00	108.0	65.9
Wayne	85,849.09	13.0	61.0
Wilson	127,446.27	15.0	65.4
		Mean	60.0

*Includes salary and benefits

TABLE 28

TOTAL YEARLY OPERATING RECEIPTS

FOR FY-74, 75 & 76

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Johnston	$ 103,687.84	$ 169,843.68	$ 152,627.86*
Harnett	40,509.15	61,796.18	56,142.85*
Sampson	67,097.16	74,545.97	84,185.53
Wake	1,227,724.00	1,457,413.00	1,427,878.00*
Wayne	100,425.00	132,440.26	140,712.02
Wilson	158,637.11	182,326.06	194,886.85

*Decline over previous year

TABLE 29

LOCAL OPERATING RECEIPTS

FOR FY-74, 75 & 76

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	Percent of Increase FY-74 to FY-76
Johnston	$ 71,500.00	$ 73,000.00	$ 76,675.00	7.2
Harnett	23,058.34	37,691.28	35,135.08*	52.4
Sampson	47,243.00	50,816.66	53,761.09	13.8
Wake	771,560.00	989,399.00	1,181,438.00	53.1
Wayne	73,921.00	86,643.25	96,055.00	29.9
Wilson	120,000.00	126,000.00	132,000.00	10.0
			Mean	27.7

*Decline over previous year

TABLE 30

Main Sources of Income

110

Revenue Source	FY-1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Smithfield	$26,500	$26,500	$30,500	$30,500	$36,500	$36,500	$38,325	$38,325
Johnston County	26,500	26,500	30,500	36,500	35,000	36,500	38,350	38,350
State	11,062	13,642	12,144	16,982	21,782	25,988	25,156	22,217
	$ 64,062	$ 66,642	$ 73,144	$ 83,982	$ 93,282	$ 98,988	$101,831	$ 98,892

Note: In last four fiscal(1974-77) years, the consumer Price Index rose 32.3 percent.
Local and state support rose $5,610 or only 6 percent.

TABLE 31

ANALYSIS OF COUNTY AND TOWN LIBRARY SUPPORT

a. Total County and Town Budgeted incomes - last 4 fiscal years.

	FY-74	FY-75	FY-76	FY-77
County	$5,772,163.00	$6,433.634.00	$9,764,177.00	$11,357,371.
Town	2,483,000.00	2,827,676.00	3,591,666.00	5,199,638.

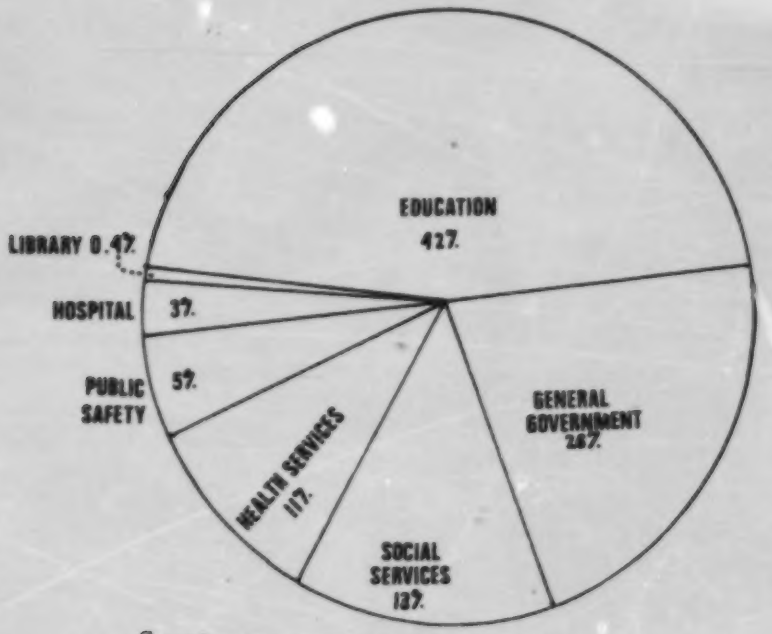
*Includes Community Development and Waste Water.

b. Total County and Town library support - last 4 fiscal years.

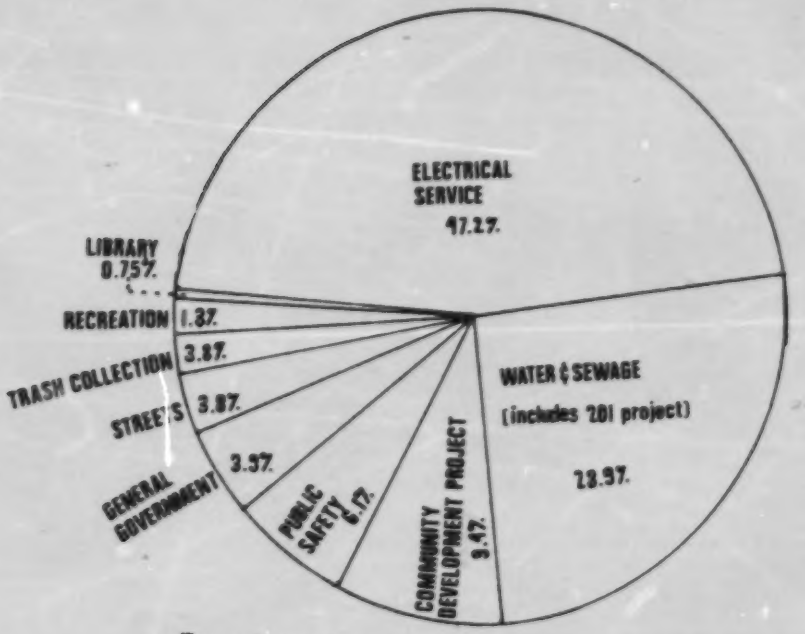
	FY-74	FY-75	FY-76	FY-77
County	$35,000.00	$36,500.00	$38,350.00	$38,350.00
Town	36,500.00	36,500.00	38,325.00	38,325.00

c. County and Town support as a percentage of total budgets.

	FY-74	FY-75	FY-76	FY-77
County	.0061	.0057	.0039	.0034
Town	.0147	.0129	.0107	.0074



County Appropriations Distribution FY-76
Total budget - $9,579,983



Town Appropriations Distribution FY-76
Total budget - $5,113,339
Includes: Revenue Sharing - $151,165
Community Dev. Grant - $675,779
201 Sewer Project - $482,000

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

The Board of Trustees of the Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield is composed of twelve members, six appointed by the Town Council of Smithfield and six appointed by the Johnston County Commissioners as discussed earlier..

During the June Board meeting each year, the Board votes to reinstate or replace members whose terms expire at the close of the fiscal year on June 30th. If a Board member whose term of office is expiring does not desire replacement, he is voted into another three year term and such a request is submitted to the appropriate governing body, who generally reciprocates in kind. If a Board member does desire replacement, the Board will recommend replacement, submitting the name or names of suggested replacements to the appropriate governing body, who generally appoints those suggested.

The above procedure tends to create self-perpetuating Boards that are not fully representative of the community and whose interest in the library may have waned. The Standards for Public Library Service in North Carolina of 1976 recognized this probability and said:

> "If a library board of trustees is appointed, the trustees so appointed should be chosen for their interest in the library, their ability to recognize the needs of the entire community, and their leadership qualities. Board members should not serve more than two terms or 12 consecutive years in order that fresh ideas and a broader representation of the community may be assured."*

Since the current by laws of the Board make no such provision, it is recommended that they be revised, as soon as is practical, to include the above statement of appointment and reappointment and include other changes and additions as deemed necessary.

*Standards for Public Library Service in North Carolina, North Carolina Library Association, 1976, p. 3.

Other matters to be considered in appointment or reinstatement to the Board will include racial, socio-economic and occupational background (see Table 32 following) and age representation of Board members (see Table 33 following).

TABLE 32

BACKGROUND OF CURRENT BOARD

Racial	Socio-economic	Occupation	Sex
0 - other	0 - Lower Class	6 - Housewives*	6 - male
1 - Black	2 - Middle Class	1 - Physician	6 - female
11 - White	3 - Upper Middle Class	1 - Lawyer	
	7 - Upper Class	1 - Retired School Teacher	
		1 - Retired Army Officer	
		1 - President, Tobacco Mfg.	
		1 - Business owner	

*Two are working housewives at present

TABLE 33

AGES OF CURRENT BOARD MEMBERS

Age Group	Amount
20-25	0
25-30	0
30-35	0
35-40	1
40-45	1
45-50	0
50-55	2
55-60	2
60-65	2
65-70	2
70-75	2

Table 32 shows a racial imbalance that should be corrected. Since the black population in Johnston County in 1970 made up 21.3 percent of the population and is now approaching about 25 percent of the population, black representation on the Board should reflect these statistics.

In other words, it is recommended that blacks make up 25 percent of the Board. Under the present structure, this would mean there should be three black members of the Board, instead of one. Their insight and input on library materials and programs is needed since such a large proportion of the black community does now make daily use of the library, particularly the children and young adults.

Also, adding minority group representation on the Board would most likely relieve somewhat the current imbalance in socio-economic classification shown in Table 32. With 10 out of 12 members (83.3 percent) of the Board coming out of the upper strata of the local social structure, it is easy to note this imbalance. A fair distribution would be 4 members each from the lower, middle and upper classes, under current Board Structure. Since the lower classes are not now represented and this socio-economic class is the one who desperately needs free information resources, action in this regard should be taken as soon as practical.

The occupation distribution within the current Board, as seen in Table 32, appears also to be somewhat in favor of the local upper levels of society. "Blue collar" representation is needed in the areas of skilled and unskilled workers. Also, representation from the clerical and sales forces would provide insight into their information needs. Business is adequately represented, as are the retired. Since housewives are heavy library users (see circulation section) and there is a need to balance

male and female representation, the disproportionately large number of them currently on the Board is deemed appropriate and healthy.

Table 33 dramatically shows the age representation imbalance on the current Board. The majority, ten, are over age 50, with six of these age 60 or more. The average age of the current Board is therefore 58.3 years. We believe these statistics speak for themselves. Representation should be evenly distributed down the age scale shown, if at all possible. Also, one needs to consider representation by service categories as well, i.e. preschoolers, children, young adults, adults, and the aged. Representation for the first two categories can be adequately furnished by having a parent who has children in these age brackets, sit in representation of their needs. The other groups can provide their own representation on the Board. In addition, if possible, a blind or physically handicapped person in one of the listed age groups would prove extremely valuable to service to this oftttimes neglected section of society.

One final recommendation is in order. The Board as presently structured has an unnecessary overrepresentation from the town of Smithfield, if the library system is to be considered a countywide system at least. All of the larger towns in the county are represented, except Four Oaks, Micro, and Pine Level, with one representative. Smithfield on the other hand has six members. This was done ten years ago when the Smithfield Library and Johnston County Library joined to become the current system and has now served its purpose. We therefore, recommend considering a smaller number of representatives from the town of Smithfield, possibly two, and consider adding representation from the towns not now represented.

Also, worthy of consideration is the size of the Board. Twelve members is a large, somewhat unwieldy number. Five to nine members is the average within this state for county systems and a board of this size range is recommended.

PERSONNEL

The Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield currently employs eleven full-time and six part-time employees at the main library, including the bookmobile service. Included in the full-time employees are two children's librarians funded under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) and a Cataloger, Circulation/Reference Librarian and Janitor funded by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). In addition, the library employ's two or three Plan Assuring College Education (PACE) students during summer months and three or four Youth Employment Program (YEP) students as pages and general aides year round. There are seven branches in the system employing 2.5 FTE all on a part-time basis.

The ratio of professional librarians to non-professionals in the main library stands at 2.5 FTE professionals to 14.5 FTE non-professionals, excluding janitorial help but including PACE and YEP employees. This ratio is considerably under ALA and North Carolina Standards which set as standard one professional to every two non-professionals. Also, considering another ALA and North Carolina personnel standard of one full-time staff member for every 2,000 people in the service area, we fall far short of standard. Standard in this area being 31 FTE for our size county population. Including branches we have a total FTE of 19.5 (excluding janitorial help). The professional to non-professional ratio for the standard 31 employees would provide at least 10 professionals. It is also worthy of note that of the 17 FTE at the main library, 2 are CETA employees and 2 LSCA employees. Funding for any of these four positions and also the full-time janitor paid by CETA will no doubt cease within a year or so. When this occurs, the library system will be functioning with 15.5 employees, unless these positions are funded locally.

Thus, in terms of personnel, the library system needs consideration, if it is to provide the variety of in-depth services it was designed to provide. Because of the limited staffing, all staff members function in dual capacities, leaving little time for accomplishment of primary tasks or the creation of new services. Most staff members serve on the circulation desk as well, which includes all levels of reader's services.

Compared with other public libraries of similar size in the area, salaries are generally low. In comparison with a state suggested salary scale, only one salary meets or exceeds these standards. Professional salaries are competitive in only one case. Fringe benefits, however, are competitive and vacations are authorized by a formula of 12 days per year for non-professionals increasing to 15 days per year after three year's service and 20 days per year for professionals.

A recent personnel study accomplished by consultants from the State Personnel Office has resulted in complete up-to-date job descriptions and classifications, as well as a salary study with proposed salary scale. It is hoped that this document will serve to bring salaries in line in the next few years.

Personnel regulations exist in a three-page non-dated document that should be updated. The Board of Trustees has also recently adopted a Board of Trustee and Librarian Responsibilities Document which clearly defines the duties of Board members and that of the Director.

Two major personnel problems therefore exist. Additional professional personnel are sorely needed along with additional full-time non-professionals. When this need can be met the second problem can be alleviated. That problem is the need for reorganization of personnel with a clearly defined organizational chart and service goals. The following is one possibility:

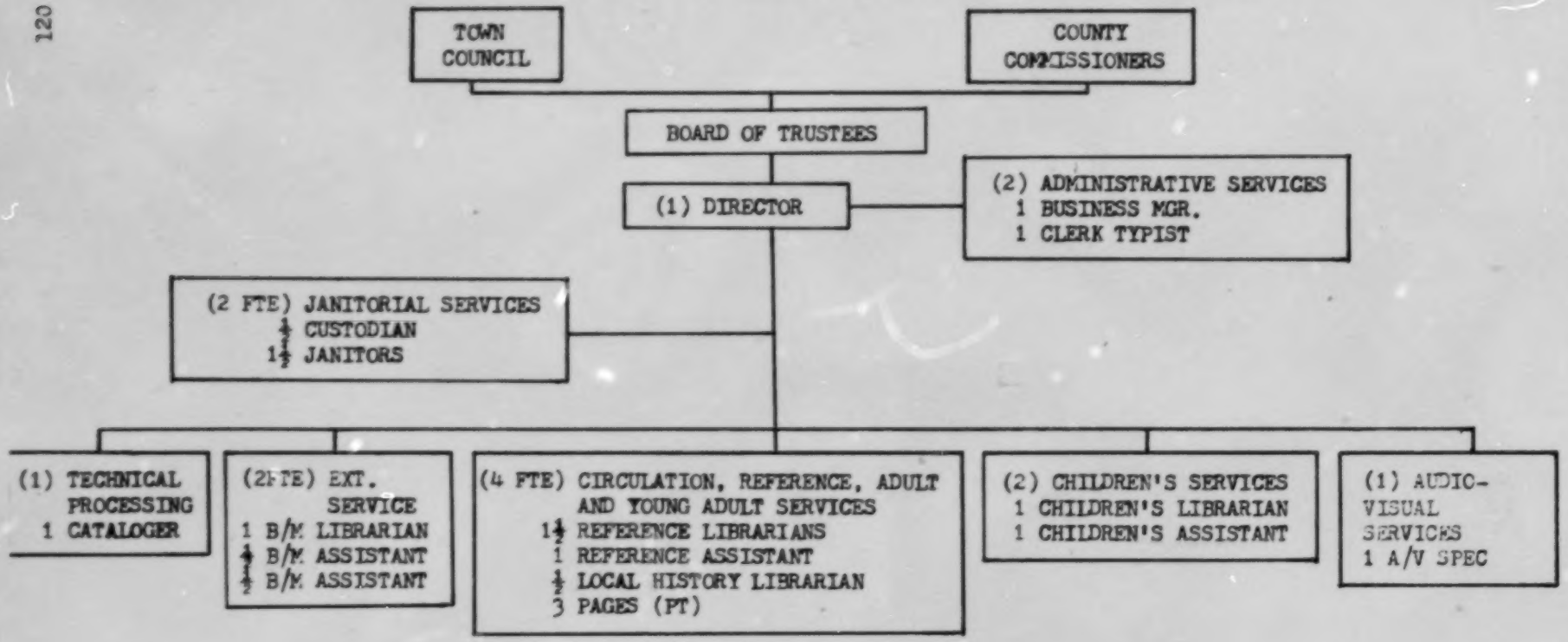
Director

Administrative Department | Technical Services Department | Extension Services Department | Adult Services Department

Youth Services Department | Audio-Visual & PR Services Department

A current organizational chart for the library system follows on the next page and reflects the personnel structure as it now stands and has been discussed above.

ORGANIZATION CHART
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF JOHNSTON COUNTY AND SMITHFIELD



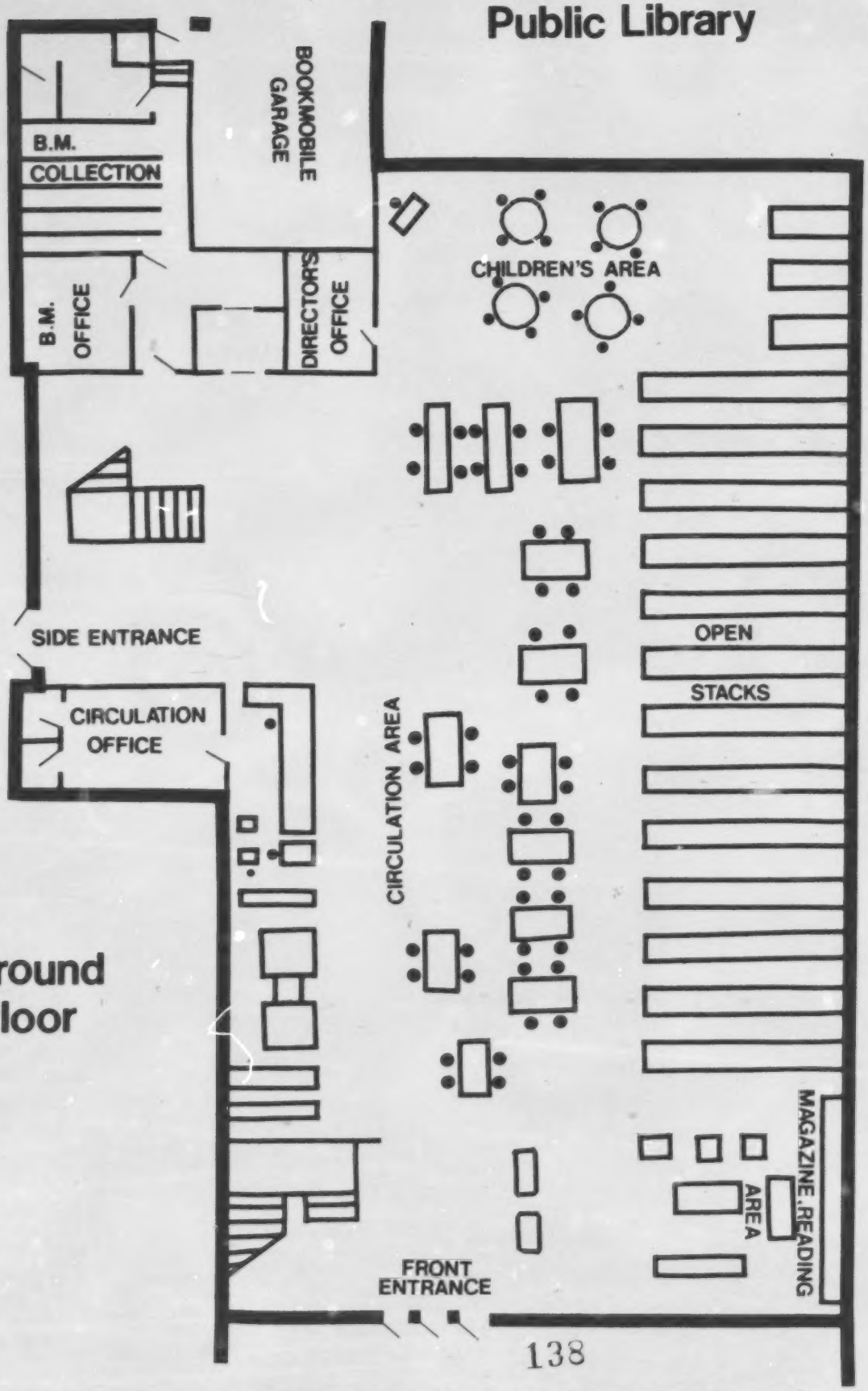
FACILITIES

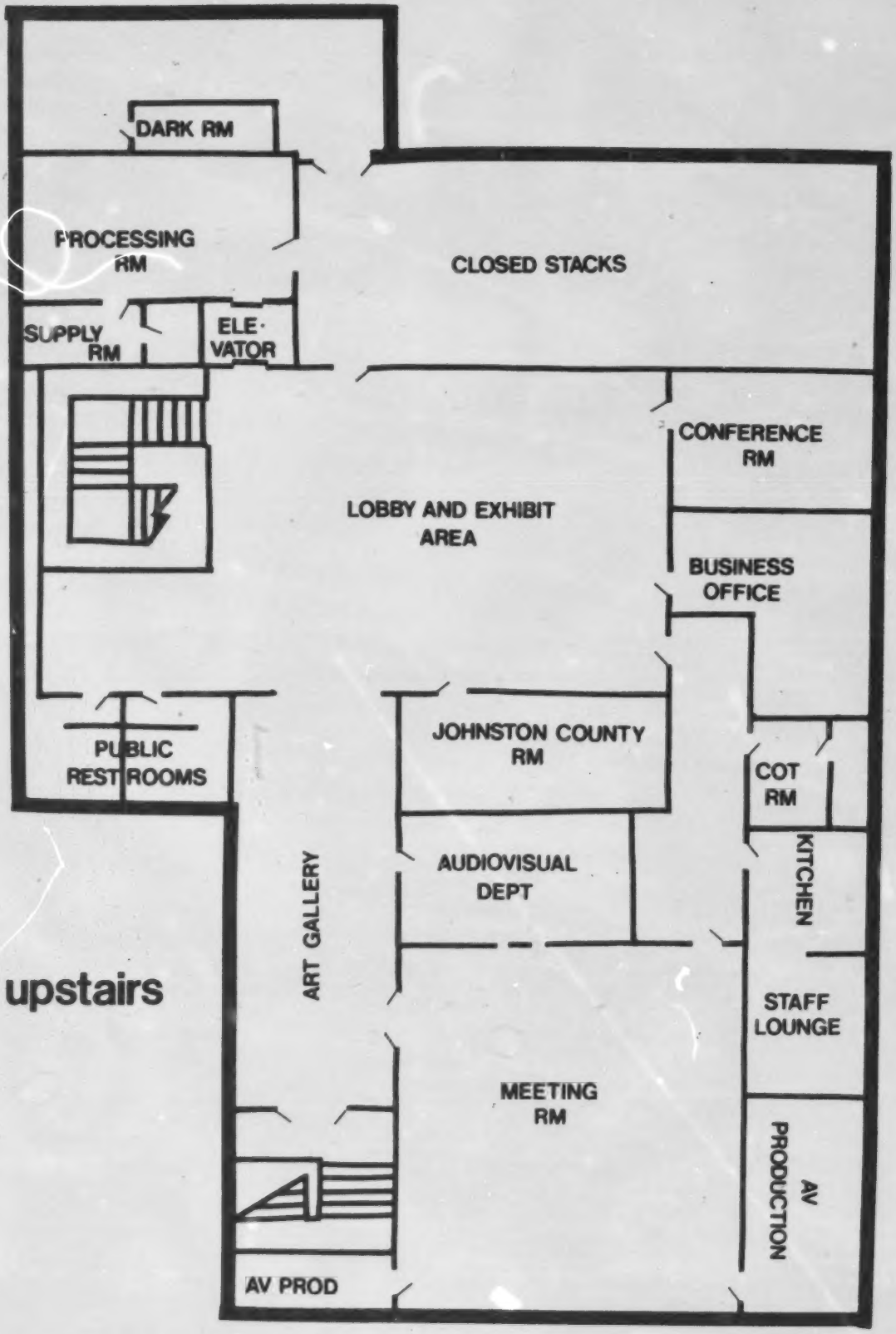
The main library was built in 1966/67 and placed into service April 17, 1967. It is a "modernistic" two-story structure of 19,041 square feet located in the center of the downtown business and shopping district of Smithfield, fronting on Third and Market Streets. Because of its fairly recent construction and lot size, public parking could not be included with the facility. However, ample free and/or coin off-street parking is available in municipal parking facilities just to the rear of the library's property.

Two entrances, one three-door main entrance on Market Street and a two-door side entrance on Third Street create easy access to the building. The Market Street entrance is sidewalk level allowing easy handicapped access. The Third Street entrance contains a three-step stairway. A public elevator and two interior stairways provide easy access for all to the second floor (see floor plans on following pages).

Most of the problems with the building center around the two separate entrances and the location of the circulation desk. Control over what is taken from the building is impossible under the current configuration. Another problem lies in the location of the public toilet facilities. They are located on the second floor, eliminating monitoring controls during evening hours and allowing patron access to unattended areas during these times. One final functional problem with the building exists in the first floor lighting. The entire ceiling is banked in flourescent fixtures, covered with textured plastic covers which cut the useful candle power by as much as one-half. Because of current energy shortages, only 1/3 to 1/2 of the available lights are turned on at night, cutting down on available reading light even more.

Floor Plan of the Main Public Library




DARK RM
PROCESSING RM
CLOSED STACKS
SUPPLY RM
ELE· VATOR
CONFERENCE RM
LOBBY AND EXHIBIT AREA
BUSINESS OFFICE
PUBLIC REST ROOMS
JOHNSTON COUNTY RM
COT RM
KITCHEN
ART GALLERY
AUDIOVISUAL DEPT
upstairs
STAFF LOUNGE
MEETING RM
AV PRODUCTION
AV PROD

Suggested changes would therefore include: (1) renovation of the first floor lighting system to include lowering of the approximate 14-foot ceiling, the latter to get available lighting closer to the reader and to cut down on wasted heat and air conditioning and, (2) relocation of the circulation desk into the proximity of the main front entrance where the front stairwell now exists and securing of the side entrance (to be used only by staff, for deliveries, or on special occasions). Such a move would require removal of the front stairwell (seldom used at present), but would create room for downstairs public toilets within the current circulation office/desk complex. One small toilet (now used by circulation staff) already exists in this area and the two second floor toilets are located directly above this office, making plumbing access for the change easier. The move also would make use of a security check-out system possible for control of losses now estimated to be as much as 6.6 percent of the collection or about 4,800 (the shelf-list study showed this to be the approximation). Considering the facility has been in existence ten years, a yearly loss of 450-500 volumes can be anticipated until the situation is corrected.

MAIN FLOOR

The main floor contains the children's area of about 1,100 square feet; extension area of about 1,000 square feet; circulation area of about 400 square feet; reading, periodicals and stacks area of about 5,000 square feet; and the director's office, elevator and stairwells, and janitor's room (see the first of two floor plans preceding).

SECOND FLOOR

The upstair's floor area contains a meeting room of about 1,900 square feet; audio-visual room of about 250 square feet; a local history room of

416 square feet; technical processing area of about 600 square feet; a conference room of 256 square feet; staff lounge area of about 440 square feet; an administrative office of 320 square feet; a mechanical equipment area of 640 square feet; an exhibit area of about 1,900 square feet (in two locations); and toilets, three small storerooms and stair and elevator wells.

CHILDREN'S AREA

Although adequate in size, the furnishings are dull and seating will allow only twelve children at a time. Shelving is cramped and overflow materials are generally stored in the closed stack area. In the past, the children's area received only cursory service and little to no activity. The generally low materials budget, has allowed very little in the way of children's materials in the past. However, one year ago a children's special project, funded by Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act, brought two staff members and materials funds to add to the lagging children's book budget. Through staff ingenuity, the area has brightened and story hour and other services are now common place.

Two needs are apparent in this area. New, bright furnishings with additional shelving and seating is needed. Also, since current staff are funded by LSCA funds, an adequate increase in the local budget will soon be necessary to retain these much in demand children's positions.

ADULT, YOUNG ADULT AREA

This area is adequate for present needs in seating capacity. It currently seats about 80 and can be expanded to about 120 with additional furnishings. However, the general stacks in this area, which include reference, fiction and non-fiction, are overcrowded. Extension of stacks must be considered.,

but this would encroach upon reading areas. Furnishings are dull and have led to comment about this by colleagues and patrons. The lighting in this and the children's area is inadequate and has been discussed earlier.

The needs for this area are additional stacks for periodicals and books and some bright repainting along with potted plants and some new colorful furnishings would help overcome the dull and depressing appearance.

EXTENSION AREA

At present a separate collection of duplicate materials is shelved in the bookmobile area with considerable overflow in the closed stack area, located on the second floor which contains shelving for back periodicals and book storage. Therefore, the extension area is inadequate and grossly overcrowded in this respect. However, this problem can be greatly relieved by stopping the policy of a separate collection of materials for the bookmobile, except for special seasonal or other special collections, and integrating the bookmobile collection with the general collection after a comprehensive weeding.

Stacks included in this area will house about 6,500 volumes, more than ample space for special collections. The one major problem confronting integration of this collection with the general collection is space for the estimated 5,000 volumes (after heavy weeding) to be added to the general collection. This can be overcome by a good weeding of the general collection and addition of new stack sections.

The Extension Area, including its office space appears to be adequate for projected needs, providing the above suggestions are effected.

MEETING ROOM

The meeting room capacity of about 150 appears to be adequate for projected usage. It is available free of charge to the public and is so designed to offer a variety of uses. The furnishings include portable interlocking seating, a large movie screen with curtain and speaker outlet, portable tables, a speaker's podium, and small portable stage, a portable blackboard, a fern stand and piano. Thus the room is suitable for movies and other visual programs (projected from a projection booth in the A/V room to its rear), meetings, piano and song recitals, college extension courses or other training courses, children's storyhours and puppet shows, small concerts, public forums and other activities. Lighting is ample and well controlled to include dimming rheostat. It has its own heating and air conditioning system allowing shutdown when not in use. A fully equipped sound recording studio is included in a small storage area formerly used for storing chairs and tables. No changes or additions are projected.

AUDIO-VISUAL ROOMS

These rooms contain completely automated twin movie projectors, controlled by a sophisticated control panel that allows projection of multireel films without interruption and total control of up to five slide projectors with dissolve capabilities. It also houses a multitude of A/V equipment that includes disc recorders, tape recorders, filmstrip and slide projectors, 8 mm and 16 mm film projectors, film editing equipment, electronic calculators, a TV camera and monitor, graphic production table, photographic production stand, microphones and speakers, and stage lighting equipment. Asundry software items are also available, including a large slide collection,

8 mm and 16 mm films, filmstrips, disc and tape recordings, art prints and other items. All equipment and materials may be checked-out by the public free of charge.

Current and projected needs for these rooms seem to indicate it is adequate for sometime to come. However, the desk and typing chair used by the A/V Specialist are very old and inadequate. These will need replacement soon.

EXHIBIT AREAS

Recently installed track lighting in the gallery area make it excellent for art exhibits which are obtained nationally and locally and exhibited throughout each year. The walls in the gallery area are of covered cork-board composition and lend to its versatility of display. Hanging chains with movable hooks allow placement of any works of art at proper levels.

The other, large exhibit space located in the 2nd floor landing area, contains four sections of peg-board stands for hanging art work and ample floor space for other type exhibits.

Both spaces are excellent for their purpose and for projected requirements. However, three or four lockable floor display cases would enhance their use by allowing secure display of artifacts, sculpture and crafts. Two small lockable floor display cases are currently utilized on the main floor area and should remain there.

JOHNSTON COUNTY ROOM

This beautifully furnished room contains glass front display cases, book and periodical stacks, two atlas stands used for flat housing of old newspapers, several wooden filing cabinets housing clipping files and other

processing tables and desks, sink facilities and wall stacks for holding materials being processed. The area is adequate for any projected needs. However, since the current cataloger is a CETA employee, this position must be made a permanent library position. Also, other staff members assist in processing the materials, which indicates a need for additional help. A fulltime clerk-typist position should therefore be included in this portion of the library operation at some future time, when funds become available.

CLOSED STACK AREA

This area is adequate in size with stacks to house about 2,500 volumes. The area was designed to house back issues of periodicals and to store book volumes. It is used for this purpose, but is becoming overcrowded due to a backlog of donated materials stored there and a need for weeding out book volumes no longer needed. This should be accomplished as soon as practical.

The library's mimeograph machine is also housed in the area, as are materials for the children's project, the map case and professional tools such as Cumulative Book Index, back issues of Books in Print, etc. The CBI should be placed in the general library area for patron access, providing that index space can be found. The purchase of an additional index table would provide such space.

Next to this area, in the mechanical equipment room is a staff built photographic darkroom with enlarging and developing equipment. This room has proved its value in its several month's existance to both the patron and the library. In it, PR photographs are reproduced for the Johnston County Room collection, police and sheriff's department crime photographs are developed and enlarged as are county Fire Marshal photographs. Patrons

local history data, including microfilm, a microfilm reader, librarian's desk and chair, small card catalog containing cemetery records on catalog cards, and a large work table and chairs.

Overflow items from this room include two fire retardent safe files, another microfilm reader and work tables and chairs currently housed in the conference room. The Johnston County room currently serves as the meeting place for the county's very active Genealogical Society, making it a very vital part of the library and its services.

Projected needs include completely converting the conference room into local history use since it has not been used as a conference room on many occasions. Conversion must include renovation of the lighting (currently by chandelier) system in the room to provide adequate candle power for close research.

Also, a microfilm reader-printer is sorely needed for use in local history and genealogical study and since the room is currently open officially only 1 1/2 days a week, extended hours of service to approximate normal library hours are needed. This would necessitate the hiring of a fulltime professional librarian to supplement current staffing for this room.

One final project for this area is necessary. Many of the Genealogical volumes and other materials are not at present indexed or cataloged. Therefore, cataloging uncataloged material and indexing those items not indexed is an additional need that could be removed by the hiring of a fulltime professional librarian, as suggested.

TECHNICAL PROCESSING AREA

This area contains the shelf list for the entire county, repair and

use the facility for personal developing and enlarging at nominal costs to cover the cost of supplies. It is therefore a great asset that permits service seldom found in a public library.

The closed stack area is adequate for future requirements, providing the suggested changes are made when practical.

DISPLAYS, BULLETIN BOARDS, BOOK LISTS, ETC.

We have only issued one book list, bibliography, or reading list that would be effective in reading guidance, but we have occasionally used lists from other sources such as the young adult book lists published by the State Library. We also make use of lists of classics and great books issued by schools in the community.

We have two large bulletin boards near the library entrances where we post all notices pertinent to the community both from outside sources and from the library. These are kept up-to-date.

One small bookrack near our circulation desk has a bulletin board. This is useful for seasonal displays or displays of current interest with a collection of books included in the display.

There are two lockable glass display cases near the front entrance where we keep valuable displays that require some security. These are generally changed every three or four weeks. We have displayed such things as South American crafts, egg craft, crafts by the elderly, coin and shell collections, bicentennial material, quilts, flags, etc.

We also have a large table in a useful location where we often arrange large exhibits that frequently include giveaway material such as material on ERA, voting, mental health, and alcoholism, to name some past displays.

Upstairs in the foyer and down the hall to the meeting room, we have a lighted art exhibit area that forms an excellent gallery. Many of these art exhibits are shown for a period of time by local schools, local art teachers, and local artists. In addition, we have had regular traveling exhibits from out-of-state sources that are changed about once a month.

Bulletin boards and a bookrack in the children's area invite displays of new books and subjects of timely interest. In addition, windows and bookcase ends are featured as display areas, and mobiles are often used. The children's area is noted for its cheerfulness and wise use of display materials that are frequently handmade by staff members.

UNION SHELF LIST SAMPLING

In sampling our shelf list, we measured the whole shelf list in centimeters and divided by 400 to get our interval of 3.8 centimeters. Then we pulled a card at each interval for a total of 377 cards.

Next, we shingled the cards and Xeroxed them so we would have the title, date, and call number of each book. Then we determined the location of each title, how many times it had circulated in the past three years, and whether or not to discard it. The sampling procedure was completed April 30, 1977.

The shelf list sampled is a union holding for all the libraries in the county plus the bookmobile, so a large number of the books could not be accurately checked for circulation or location at this time. When a copy of a book was on the bookmobile as well as in the main library, the book checked on was the one from the main library collection. Books on the bookmobile only, or on the bookmobile and at other libraries were located as accurately as possible with one or two exceptions. The ones in other libraries only, could not be checked at this time.

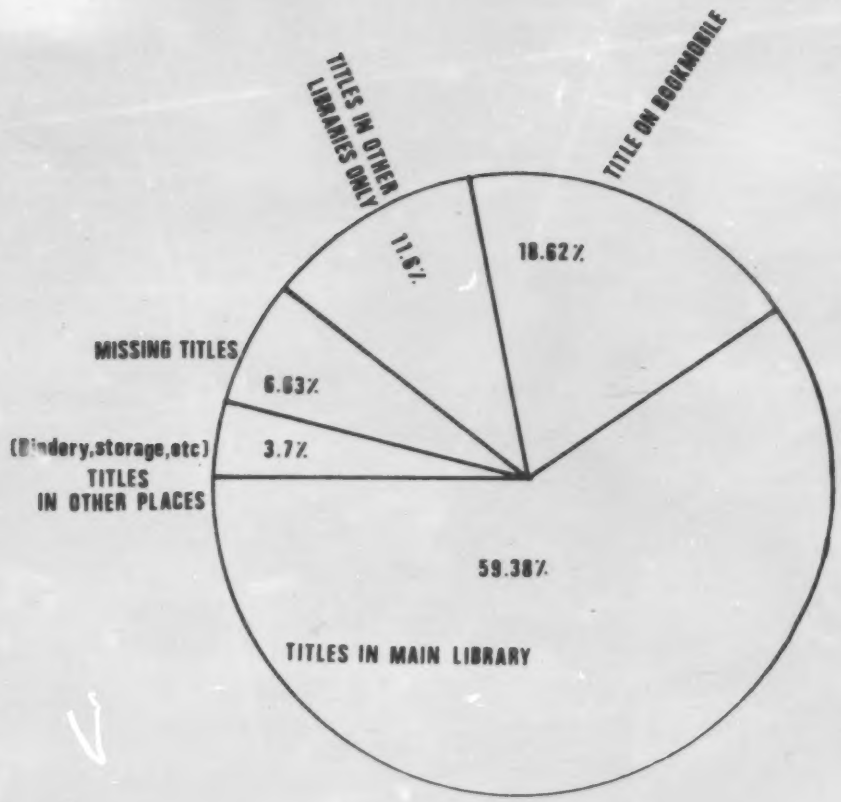
The following chart shows how the book collection was distributed according to the sample, (See pie chart at end of this section).

It was recommended that we discard 66 out of 377 books. We did not have time to check each book against titles in standard catalogs, so a decision was made on the basis of how often a book had been checked out, its condition, its age, whether there were multiple copies or only one copy, or whether it was a memorial. Also considered was its research value in the case of non-fiction.

The bar graph following the pie chart at the end of this section, shows the number of times titles circulated in the past three years. About 46 percent of the titles that could be checked, circulated four times or less from 1974-77, (18.3 percent of the titles are circulating at present). The two most often read titles from the sample were Childbirth Without Fear; The Principles and Practices of Natural Childbirth by Dick Grantly Read and The Way to Dusty Death by Alistair MacLean. These went out thirty-seven times apiece. The largest circulation of 25 or more occurred in children's books in our special project for disadvantaged children.

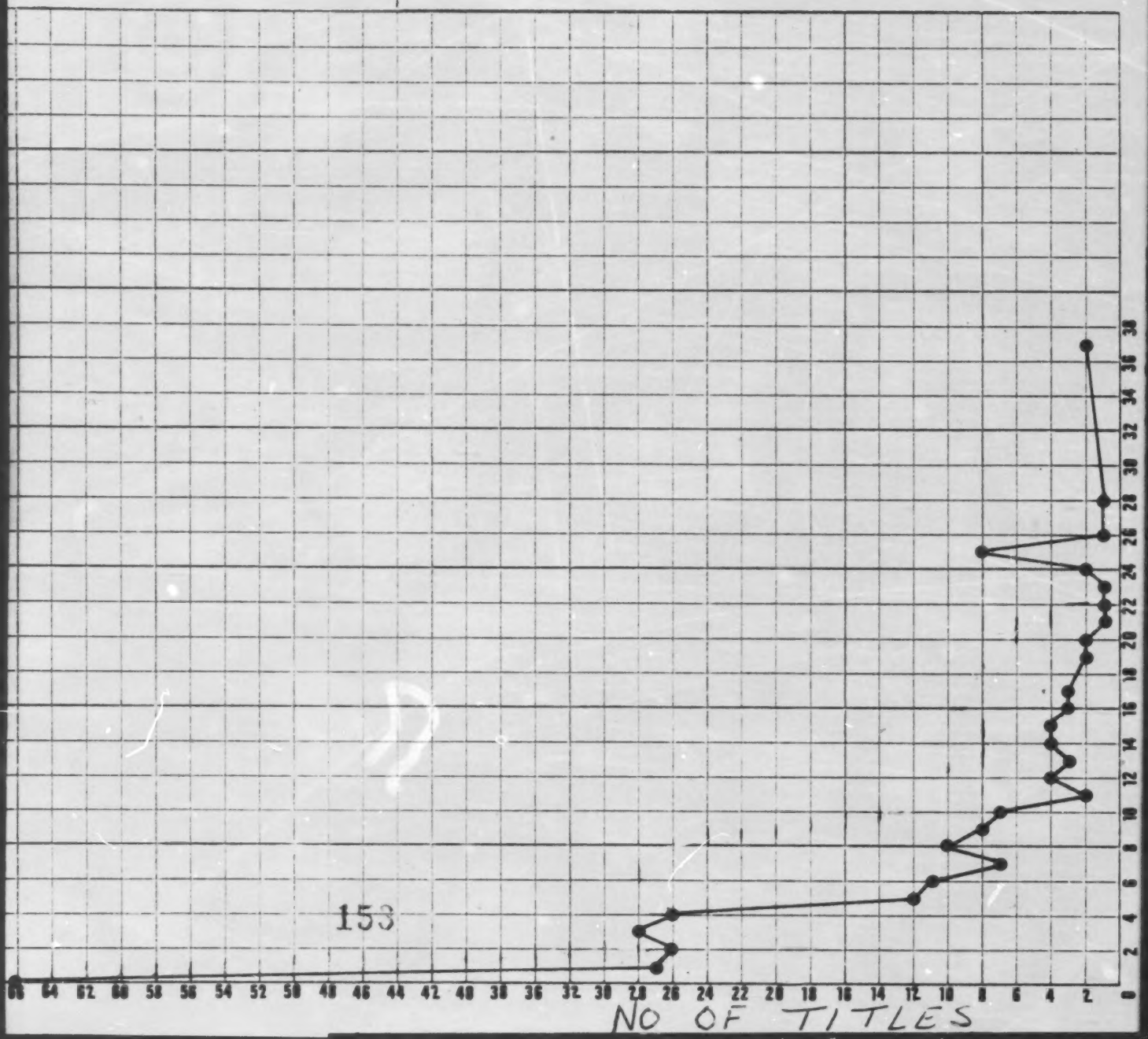
The average age of the sampling we took was fifteen years or 1962 as the average copyright date. This would indicate our collection is in need of updating.

Conclusions: All factors combined indicate that our collection needs some drastic weeding, careful selection, and many newer titles. In addition, the large amount of missing or in storage titles, which combined is about 10 percent of the collection or about 7,200 volumes, is far too high an amount of shelf non-availability. To stop the high rate of loss, certain facility changes, already mentioned under the section on facility, and the installation of a security check-out system (also mentioned earlier) are necessary, along with removal from storage all book materials not duplicated within the active collection.



DISTRIBUTION OF TITLES EXAMINED
IN SAMPLING OF UNION SHELF LIST

CIRCULATION FROM 1974 – 1977



UNION SHELF LIST COMPARISONS

According to our table on the distribution of adult sample titles by classification and use (see table 34 following), only about half of the collection was checked out during the period 1974 thru July 1977. In fact, the table shows that a total of 42.3 percent of the collection was not borrowed during the study period. This seems to show a need to revise the structure of the collection somewhat to reflect patron usage. However, part of the problem stems from the age of the collection, 34.48 percent of which was found to be 15 years old or older (130 out of 377 books sampled), and the library's inability in recent years to buy standard amounts of new materials due to budgetary pressures and restrictions.

It is further obvious from the table statistics that new fiction material, representing more than 45 percent of the items circulated (62 out of 137), is needed in quantity to meet user demand. This fact was further corroborated by findings from patron usage surveys mentioned elsewhere in this study. From another point of view, it can be seen that fiction represents (17/35) 49 percent of the titles borrowed at the time of the survey, which clearly indicates the popularity of fiction materials as opposed to non-fiction by the majority of our library borrowers.

Other noteworthy usage appears to be in the areas of History-Travel, Technology, Biography, Social Sciences, Fine Arts and Humanities. Each shows significant circulation statistics for the period 1974-77 and the number on loan at the time of the sample, with two exceptions to the latter. Fine arts had only one book out and Social Sciences had none borrowed at the time of the sample. The time of the year the sample was taken (early summer) probably resulted in this disparity as an outcome of a drastic

reduction in classroom study assignments at the end of the school year.

Our holdings in other areas appear to be proportionate with the circulation statistics indicated. However, common staff knowledge indicates a need to update materials in the pure sciences, particularly basic math materials, and in the language dictionaries.

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULT SAMPLE TITLES
BY CLASSIFICATION AND USE

TABLE 34

	No. From Sample	Percent N= 246	No. Out Of Library	Percent Of Total N=36	No. In Circulation 1974-1977	Percent of Total
General Works (000)	1	.4	0	0	1	.4
Philosophy (100)	5	2.0	1	2.8	1	.4
Religion (200)	8	3.3	2	5.6	4*	1.6
Social Sciences (300)	20	8.1	0	0	10**	4.0
Languages (400)	1	.4	0	0	1	.4
Sciences (500)	7	2.8	0	0	2	.8
Technology (600)	21	8.5	4	11.1	14	5.7
Fine Arts (700)	17	7.0	1	2.8	9	3.7
Humanities (800)	20	8.1	3	8.3	8*	3.3
History Travel (900)	25	10.2	4	11.1	16	6.5
Biography (920-B)	18	7.3	4	11.1	9	3.7
Fiction	73	29.7	12	33.3	44*	17.9
Western Mystery Science Fiction	30	12.2	5	13.9	18	7.3
Total	246	100.0	36	100.0	137	55.7(a)

*1 title missing
**1 title missing, 1 withdrawn
(a)Excluding 5 titles or 2.0 percent of N and 104 (42.3 percent of N) were not borrowed during 1974-1977.

REGISTRATION

A study was made of the library's registration file in order to find out the needs and characteristics of the community.

In order to estimate the number of registered borrowers, the registration file was measured in inches. By multiplying the average number of registration cards per inch, 102, by the number of inches 91 3/4, a total of 9,358 people were estimated to be registered.

Since the total population of Johnston County in 1970 was 61,737, the estimated 9,358 registered borrowers represents only about 15.1 percent of the county, it was determined that 2,499 or 22.8 percent of the cards had expired beyond the four year registration period. By subtracting that amount from the total file, a more accurate estimate of 6,859 currently registered borrowers was found. This total of 6,859 represents about 11.1 percent of the 1970 county population. However, when you add the bookmobile registration of 1,789 and all branch registrations (4,394) you have a total figure of 13,042 registered borrowers which is 21.1 percent of the county population and in line with national averages.

SAMPLE OF REGISTRATION

A random sample of the registration file was taken by pulling cards at 7 mm intervals. A total of 379 cards were pulled out of the 9,358 registrations. This sampling of the cards is statistically representative of the registration file as a whole.

Information such as name, sex, age, occupation, and address was taken from each of the 379 cards.

The following table shows a breakdown of the sample subjects between male and female for adults and children. (Juvenile registrations are

considered as kindergarten through tenth grade).

TABLE 35

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRATION SAMPLE

	Adult		Juvenile		Total	
	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent
Females	230	66.1	17	54.8	247	65.2
Males	118	33.9	14	45.2	132	34.8
Total	348	100	31	100	379	100

The sex distribution seems to indicate that females are heavier readers than males by a two to one margin. However, one caveat that should be considered is that in some use instances, the housewife may be obtaining reading materials for the working husband. But, the known fact that females are heavier readers and library users is still very apparent. Therefore, the library's selection of materials ought to reflect this finding, or the library should select materials of primary interest to male readers.

The table below shows the breakdown of adult and juvenile registrations in the sample.

TABLE 36

AGE DISTRIBUTION

	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. Registered
Adult	348	91.8	8,591
Juvenile	31	8.2	767
Total	379	100	9,358

The 8.2 percent for juvenile registrations seems very low, but in our registration system everyone in an immediate family can use the same card. Therefore, many children use their parent's cards to check out materials. Also, many mothers check out books for their children. This is probably the reason that the juvenile registration percentage seems so low. The circulation study following gives a truer picture but the age distribution ratio is still very low for juveniles (17.7%).

Table 39 shows a breakdown of the occupational characteristics of the sample registrations. (Table follows on a seperate sheet at the end of this section.)

The table shows that the largest number of registrations are in the student categ ry. Out of this 29.02 percent, 20.85 percent are adult students and the other 8.17 percent are juvenile. The next largest categories are professional and managerial, sales and clerical, skilled workers and housewives.

It is interesting to note that a person's education or current educational requirements determine the amount of use. From this fact, one might tend to select more materials for these users than for laborers or the unemployed. But low usage may be the result of a lack of materials of interest to these groups. To determine the answer a survey of reading habits of the groups with low usage percentages must be conducted. This will be done as soon as practical.

REGISTRATION BY TOWNSHIP

The 379 sample registrations were also divided according to the Townships in which they live. Almost one-half of the registrants (47.76%) were from Smithfield Township.

The following table shows the number of registrations in each township.

TABLE 37

REGISTRATION BY TOWNSHIP

Township	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. Registered
Smithfield	181	47.76	4,469
Selma	63	16.62	1,555
Clayton	29	7.65	716
Ingrams	27	7.12	666
Boon Hill	21	5.54	518
Beulah	17	4.49	420
Pine Level	16	4.22	395
Wilsons Mills	6	1.58	148
Banner	5	1.32	124
Pleasant Grove	4	1.06	99
Micro	3	.79	74
Cleveland	3	.79	74
Elevation	2	.53	50
O'Neals	2	.53	50
Total	379	100.00	9,358

Three townships did not have representation in the sample. These were Bentonville (sparsely-populated) and Meadow Townships in the Southeastern most portion of the county and Wilder's Township in the Northwestern part of the county. Their service apparently comes from the bookmobile or nearby branches at Benson and Clayton. The same holds true for the last seven townships listed in the table who reflect less than 7 percent aggregately of the total registrants. All receive adequate service through the bookmobile.

The study shows therefore that ease of access to the library is a prime factor in usage and that the towns of Smithfield and Selma receive the most benefit from in-house usage. The towns of Clayton, Four Oaks, Kenly, Princeton and Pine Level all have major road access to Smithfield. Benson, on the other hand, falls in a low use category because it has the strongest branch within the system located in a new (1972) facility.

The library therefore, should concentrate its in-house efforts to reflect the needs of the upper strata townships listed and its outreach efforts concentrated more toward the others.

TABLE 38

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP COMPARISONS

	Smithfield* Township Population	Library Collection	Library Registration	Library Staffing	Library Space Allocation**
Adult	71%	69%	78%	75%	85%
Juvenile	29%	31%	22%	25%	15%

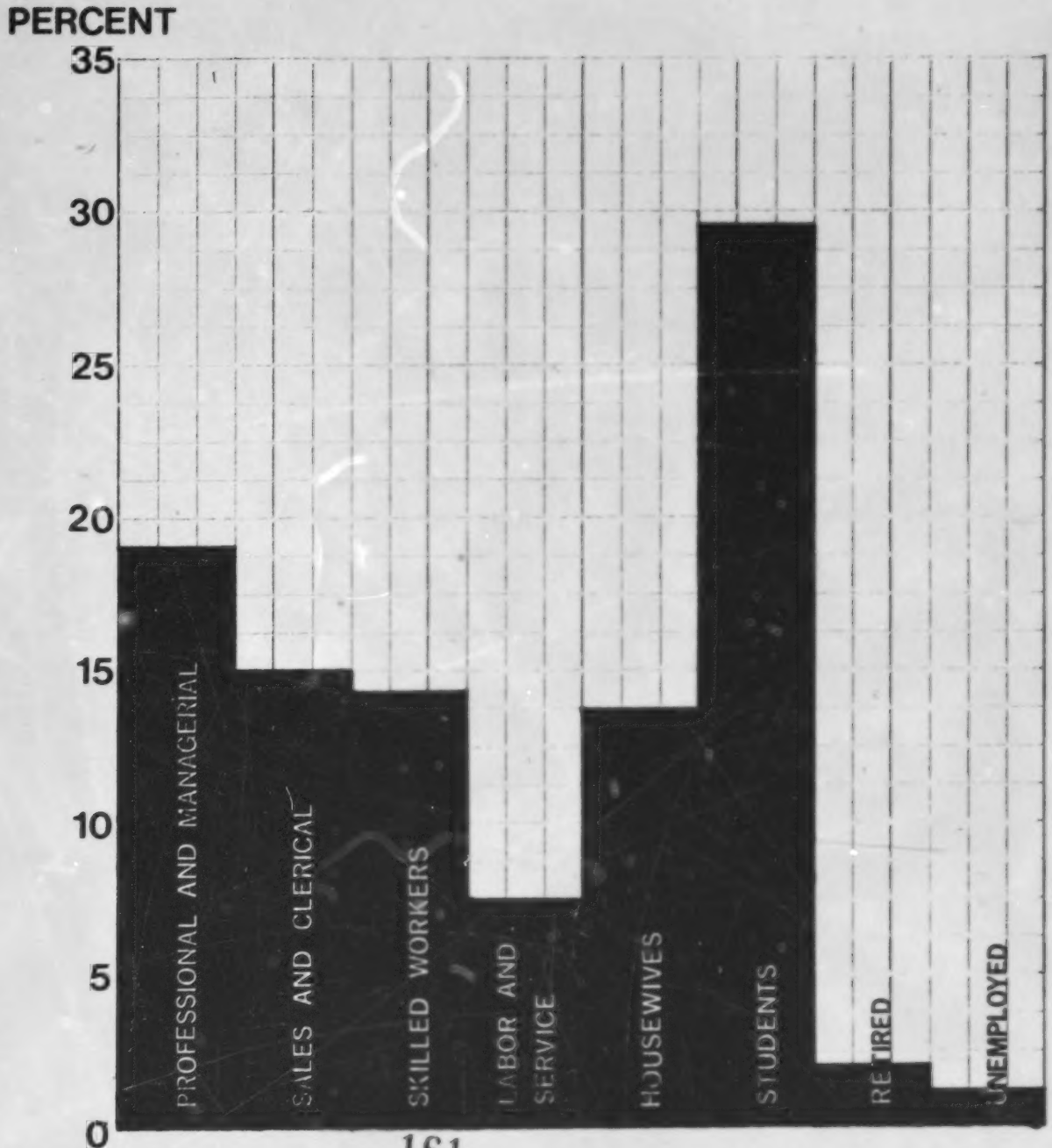
*1970 Census

**Stack space allocation only and includes children and young adult materials.

In the above table, the percentages for the library collection and registration include figures for the bookmobile. When bookmobile registration is not included, the percent of juvenile registrations drops to 17 percent. This figure seems relatively low when compared to the 29 percent juvenile population of Smithfield Township. Also, the space allocation for juvenile use is far below the needs for this patron category. It should be about 30 to match the 69/31 collection breakdown and has resulted in extreme overcrowding of materials which in turn results in finding problems.

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS OF SAMPLE TAKEN FROM REGISTRATION

Table 39



CIRCULATION

A study was made of the library's circulation file in order to determine the characteristics of the borrowing community.

At the Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield, circulation records are maintained according to the date due and then alphabetically by the author's last name. Each registered borrower has an identification number which is stamped along with the date due on the book card for each book that he borrows. This makes it possible to determine which books are borrowed, when they are due, and by whom they were borrowed.

Two separate samples were taken from the circulation file by pulling the first card of every other letter of the alphabet within each date due category. Information taken from each card included author, title, classification number of times borrowed, and the last borrower's number.

The first sample was taken during May/June 1977 for books due three weeks later on June 8, 11, 15, 18, 22, 25, and 29. The total number of books taken in this sample was 167, while the actual number of borrowers was 128. The second sample was taken during July 1977 for books due July 20, 23, 27, 30, and August 3, 6, and 10. This sample contained 160 books that were checked out by 115 people. When the information obtained from the two samples were combined, the total number of sample borrowers was 243 (200 adult and 43 juveniles).

The following table shows a breakdown of the 243 sample borrowers between male and female for adults and children.

TABLE 40

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CIRCULATION SAMPLE

	Adult		Juvenile		Total	
	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent
Female	158	79	22	51.16	180	74.07
Male	42	21	21	48.84	63	25.93
Total	200	100	43	100.00	243	100.00

This breakdown shows that the number of female borrowers is much higher than the number of male borrowers just as it was in the registration sample.

Table 41 shows the breakdown of the circulation sample between adult and juvenile borrowers.

TABLE 41

AGE DISTRIBUTION

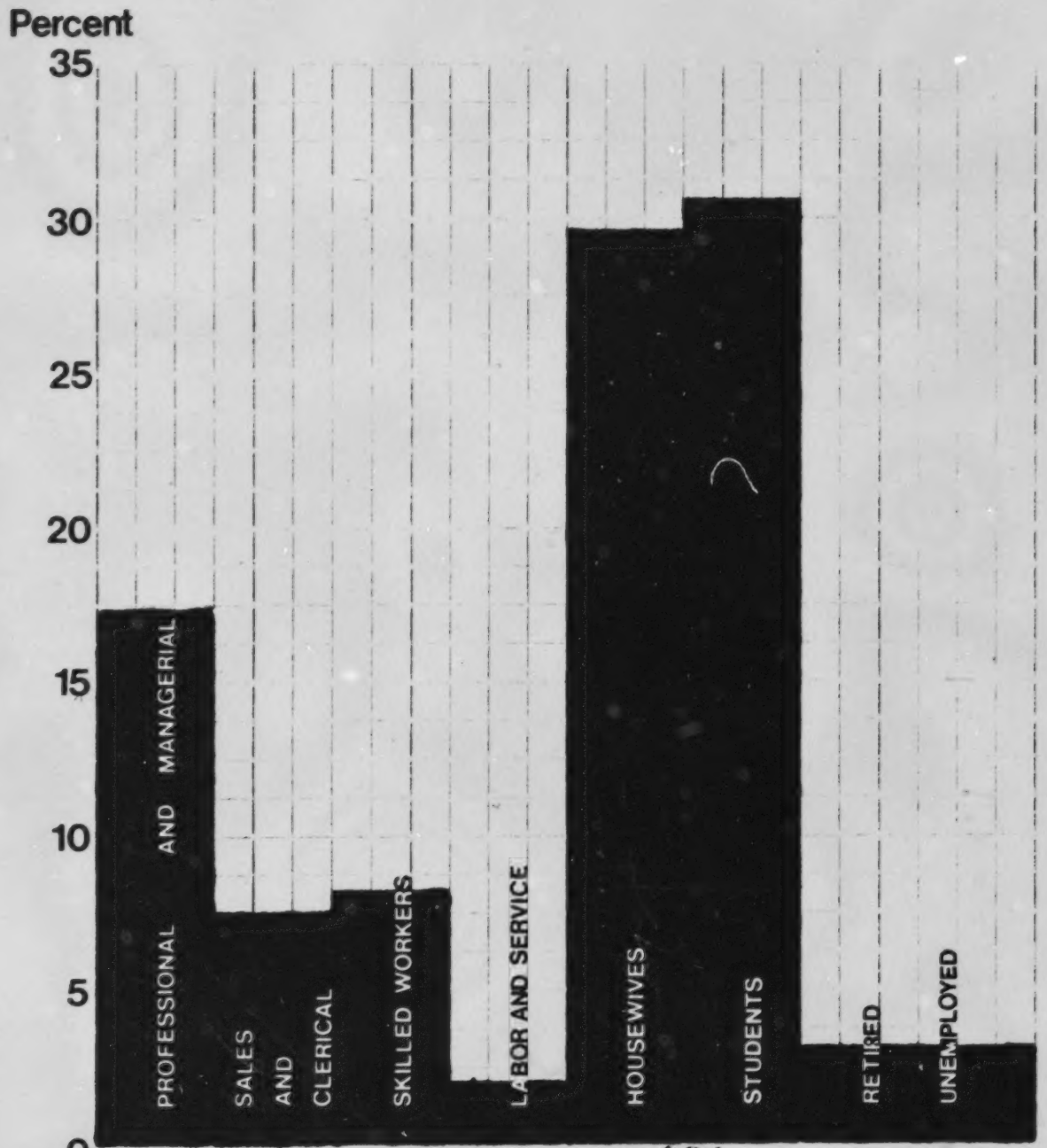
	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample
Adult	200	82.30
Juvenile	43	17.70
Total	243	100.00

This breakdown shows that only 17.70 percent of the borrowers were juvenile even though almost 40 percent of the sample books were juvenile. As previously stated about the registration sample, the juvenile percentage is low because many children use an adult's card when checking out materials.

The graph on the following page shows a breakdown of the occupational characteristics of the sample borrowers. When this graph is compared to

Occupational Characteristics
Of
Sample Taken From Circulation

TABLE 42



the similar one taken from the registration sample, the percent of housewives borrowing materials more than doubles over the percent of housewives registered, which supports the thesis that housewives checkout a good deal of the materials for their working spouses or young children.

The student category remains the largest category. The sales and clerical, skilled workers, and labor and service categories all drop somewhat on the circulation graph as compared with the registration graph. The reason for this decline must be involved in their off-work hours compared to current library hours. Another statistic to support extended Saturday and Sunday hours.

The 243 sample borrowers were also divided according to the township in which they live. In this study, over 60 percent of the borrowers live in Smithfield Township.

The following table shows the breakdown of the borrowers according to township.

TABLE 43

CIRCULATION BY TOWNSHIP

Township	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample
Smithfield	146	60.08
Selma	31	12.76
Clayton	11	4.53
Ingrams	13	5.35
Boon Hill	8	3.29
Beulah	7	2.88

(Cont'd on following page)

TABLE 43

CIRCULATION BY TOWNSHIP (Cont'd)

Township	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample
Pine Level	13	5.35
Wilsons Mills	4	1.65
Banner	2	.82
Pleasant Grove	1	.41
Micro	3	1.24
Cleveland	2	.82
Elevation	0	.00
O'Neals	0	.00
Bentonville	1	.41
Meadow	1	.41
Wilders	0	.00
Total	243	100.00

CLASSIFICATION

The 327 books in the circulation sample were divided into four groups: Adult Fiction, Adult Non-fiction, Juvenile Fiction, and Juvenile Non-fiction.

The following table shows the breakdown of the sample titles into the four divisions.

TABLE 44

Classification	No. From Sample	Percent of Total
Adult Fiction	121	37.00
Adult Non-fiction	77	23.55
Juvenile Fiction	103	31.50
Juvenile Non-fiction	26	7.95
Total	327	100.00

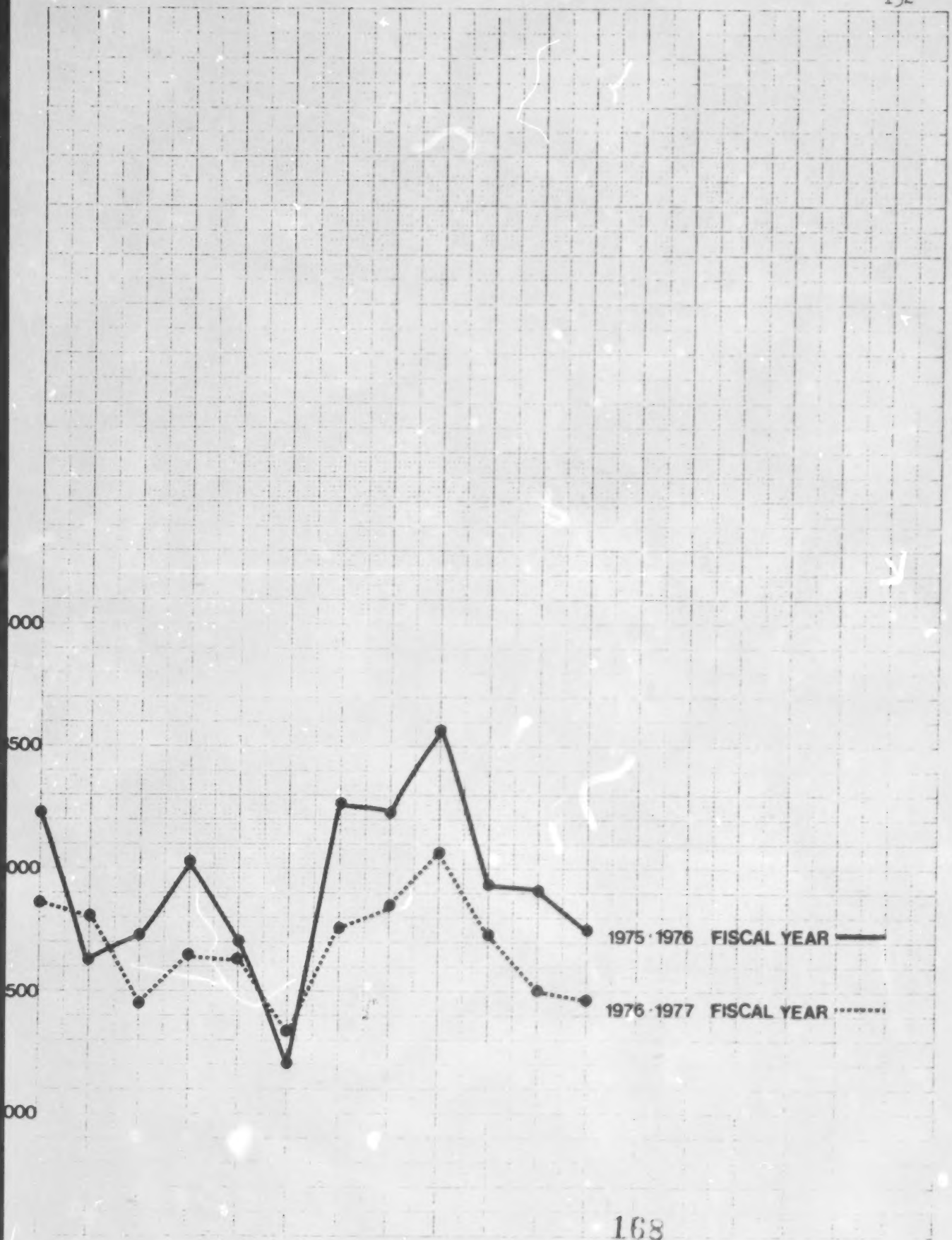
Out of the 77 titles in the adult non-fiction category, 36 titles or 46.76 percent were in the 600 and 700's classification of Dewey. The largest categories in the juvenile non-fiction were the biographies, 300, 700, and 900's. This information should be considered in the future selection of new books for the library's collection.

Adult/Juvenile Circulation - We have graphed circulation statistics for two recent fiscal years to compare adult and juvenile circulation (see graphs following) with the following results:

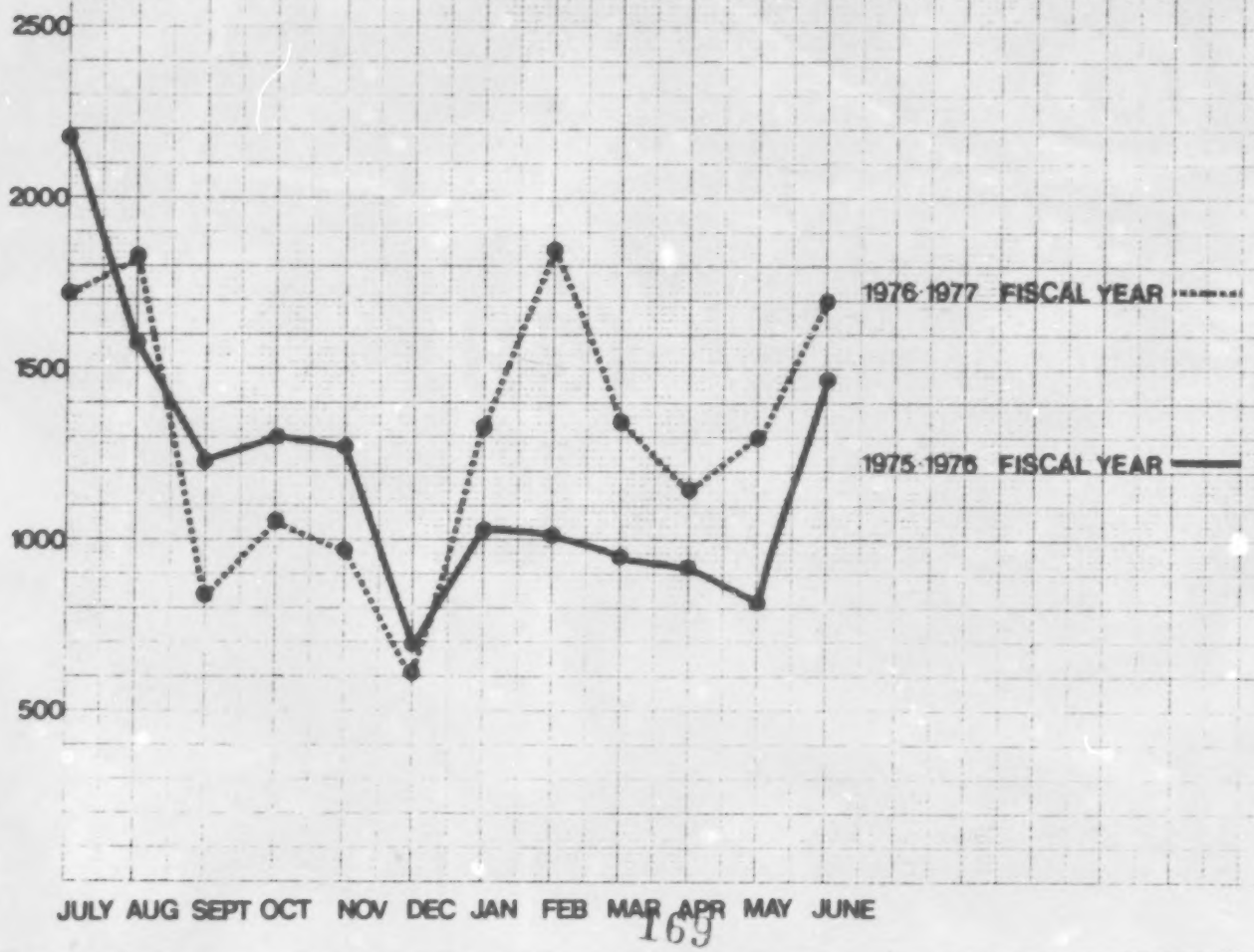
1. Total circulation, being down 9,068 volumes between FY-76 and FY-77, is reflected in the contrasting graphs. The reason for this significant drop in circulation of about 9 percent, is the library's apparent inability to maintain an adequate supply of new book materials because of inflation and budgetary limitations.

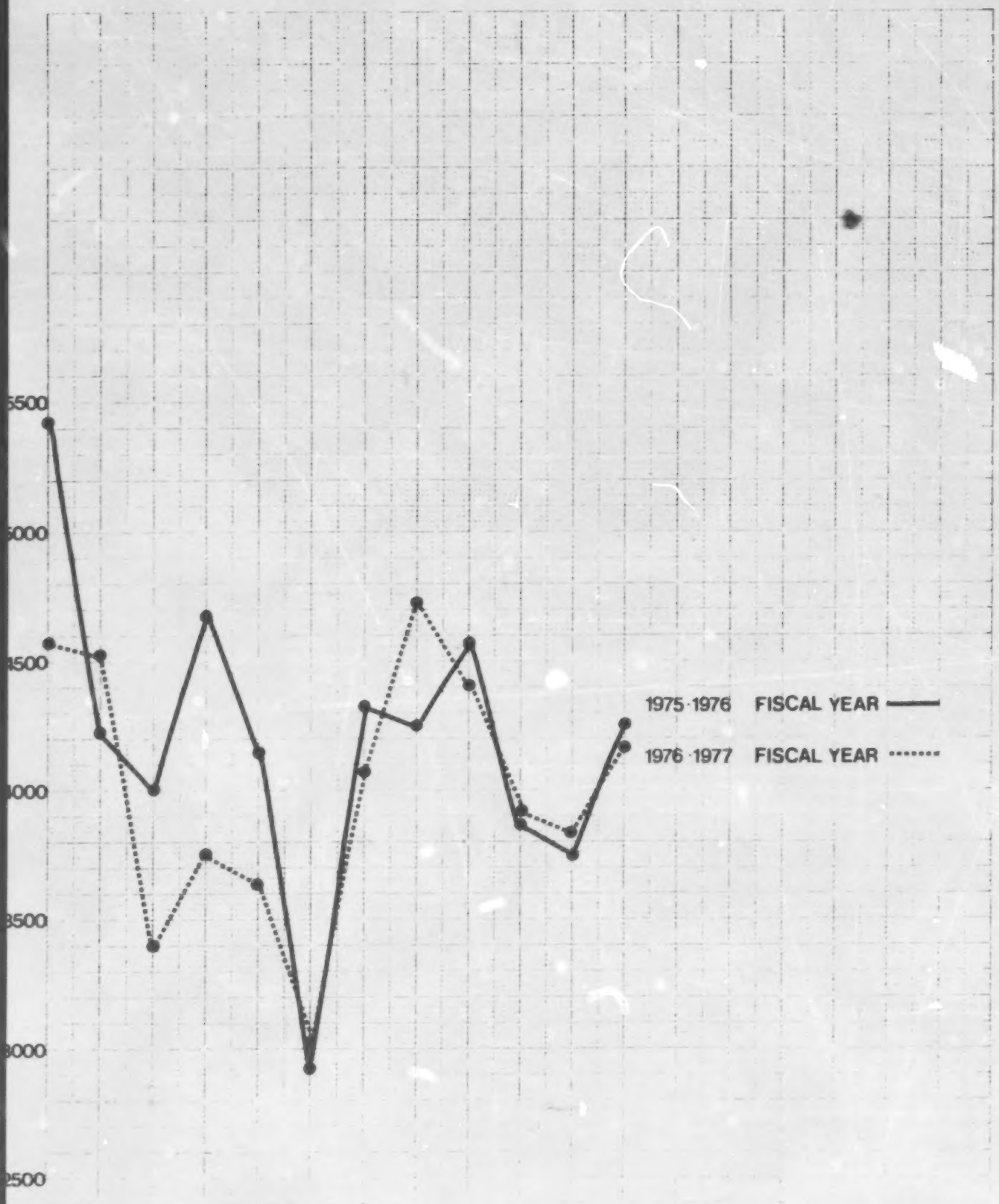
2. Peak months for total circulation appear to be June and July, October and November, and February and March. While significant declines occur in August, December and May. The declines can be explained in that August finds students and parents preoccupied with the summer's end vacations and restarting of schools, while in December everyone is preoccupied with the holidays, school breaks, and the library closes several days during this month, and in May we find the reverse of the August reasoning - vacations beginning and school ending. To level out the decline periods, the library should consider concentrating public service announcements through local media just prior to and during decline months placing emphasis on popular reading for those months of the year.

ADULT CIRCULATION



CHILDREN'S CIRCULATION




TOTAL CIRCULATION
1975-1976 FISCAL YEAR
1976-1977 FISCAL YEAR
6500
6000
5500
5000
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
JULY AUG SEPT OCT NOV DEC JAN FEB MAR APR MAY JUNE

3. The adult circulation generally follows the total circulation trend for each fiscal year with a noticeable flattening of the circulation curve for FY-77 as compared to FY-76. This is most likely attributable to the noted decline in the availability of new book materials at the library in recent years, particularly fiction. The reasoning being that the non-fiction reader continues to find needed reading information within the collection, while the fiction reader generally looks for new fiction to assuage his needs.

4. The Juvenile circulation also generally follows the total circulation trend with one noticeable flattening period during January through March of FY-76. The only explanation for this lies in the rise during this same period in FY-77, which is apparently due to increased interest in children's reading as a direct result of a children's special reading project for preschoolers that attained startup momentum during these months. School assignments also have a great affect upon juvenile usage and may be the cause of the variances.

Conclusions: (1) A concerted effort to purge the main library registration file of all expired cards should be accomplished and all expired registrants contacted whenever possible for re-registration. (2) Selection of materials should reflect the finding that females are heavier library users and readers by about 2 to 1 (circulation statistics reflect a 3 to 1 ratio of female over male circulation). (3) To correct the very low age distribution statistic, the library should make every effort to see that young children are registered, issued a library card and encouraged to use it. (4) The library must conduct a survey of laborers and the unemployed and retired to determine their reading habits so that materials can be obtained to entice these low user groups to make more use of the public library. (5) In order to provide ample access hours for the large workforce within the county, the library must consider extension of evening hours on Friday and Saturday and the institution of Sunday hours of operation. (6) The declining book purchasing power of the library must be adequately delt with in the next few years, applying an increasing amount of funds to the book budget to make more new materials available to the patrons and thereby reverse the declining circulation trends. (7) To relieve the crowded stack conditions in the juvenile and other areas, weeding of both juvenile and adult collections should be accomplished as soon as practical, culling out all out-dated or unnecessary materials and additional stack sections installed as needed, even though some encroachment on reading areas will result.

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP REGISTRATION STUDY

For this analysis, Smithfield Township was divided into three areas:

1. East includes an area bounded on the west by U. S. Highway 301, on the south by the Neuse River and on the north by U. S. Highway 70. This area has the lowest percentage of registration, 23.2 percent, in the sampling. It could be said that the highways and the railroad lines present a barrier to the centrally located main library in mid-town Smithfield. In a large portion of this area will be found a high percentage of underpriviledged citizens of lower income and education levels. This latter fact, coupled with the location barrier, results in the low percentage of registered borrowers. Transportation to the downtown area is most likely another problem that restricts library usage by this portion of the community. It appears that the best solution to the problem would be the opening of a small branch, centrally located within the confines of this area and staffed by personnel familiar with the information needs of such an ethnically oriented community.

2. Southwest is bounded on the east by U. S. Highway 301, on the west by N. C. Highway 210 and on the north by U. S. 70. It is the most populous area of the township, and has the highest percentage of the sampling, 41.44 percent. It includes the site of downtown Smithfield and the Main Library.

3. Northwest contains 35.36 percent of the sampling, and is primarily a residential area, located on both sides of heavily traveled Highway 70 West, and is bounded on the south by Highway 210. The area includes West Smithfield, Rosemanor and Whitley Heights. It is served by an excellent shopping center and contains many of the "newer" families within the township drawn by the industrial expansion. However, it must also be said that South Smithfield, in the Southwest section discussed above, contains

a good portion of the "newer" families as well.

The boundaries of each of these sections of Smithfield Township is shown along with user data on the township map following this analysis section.

TABLE 45

COMPARISON OF SAMPLE WITH POPULATION

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP

	Number	Percent
Females	6,401	53.45
Males	5,574	46.55
Total	11,975	100.00

TABLE 46

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRATION SAMPLE

	Number	Percent
Females	116	64.09
Males	65	35.91
Total	181	100.00

The female registration sample showed a two-thirds predominance over the male, unlike the more evenly divided population of the township. Most known studies provide similar patterns of registration and the general registration study preceding reflects similar trends.

TABLE 47

SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION
OF REGISTRATION SAMPLE
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP

	Adult		Juvenile		Total	
	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent
Females	104	66.24	12	50.00	116	64.09
Males	53	33.76	12	50.00	65	35.91
Total	157	100.00	24	100.00	181	100.00

The figures in the above table show that the registration sample conforms to the national and local pattern in library registration by sex distribution, with an unusually even juvenile distribution shown. But, it should be pointed out that until recently, books for the younger juveniles were checked out on the parent's card and old habits are hard to break. Therefore, it appears that the juvenile distribution will change to a predominantly female usage as the recent change takes effect.

TABLE 48

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS
OF REGISTRATION SAMPLING
SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP

	Male	Percent of Male	Female	Percent of Female	Total Male and Female	Total Percent of Sample
Sales and Clerical	2	3.17	19	16.10	21	11.60
Skilled Workers	4	6.35	3	2.54	7	3.8
Labor and Service	12	19.05	14	11.86	26	14.36

(Cont'd on following page)

TABLE 48

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

OF REGISTRATION SAMPLING

SMITHFIELD TOWNSHIP (Cont'd)

	Male	Percent of Male	Female	Percent of Female	Total Male and Female	Total Percent of Sample
Students	21	33.33	32	27.12	53	29.28
Professional and Managerial	22	34.92	21	17.80	43	23.76
Retired	2	3.18	4	3.39	6	3.32
Housewives	0	.00	25	21.19	25	13.81
Total	63	100.00	118	100.00	181	100.00

Students and Professional and Managerial occupations account for 53.04 of the toatal sampling. The higher student registration follows the national pattern. It is interesting to note that Professional and Managerial males make up more than one-third of the male sampling, slightly higher than that of male students, which does not seem to be typical, but this usage is most likely the direct result of the educational level of this group as compared with that of the other groups. Also, the concentration of male usage by three of the occupational groups, Professional and Managerial, Students and Labor and Service, is interesting to note when contrasted by the more even distribution among female users. It is believed that this revelation only reflects occupational information needs and should be considered in selecting materials for the general collection.

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Map of Smithfield Township

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SELMA LIBRARY

REGISTRATION

The registration study for the Selma Library revealed a total of 830 people registered. The card file was 8 inches and it was estimated there were 104 cards per inch.

Since the total population of Selma Township in 1970 was 6,601, the 830 registered borrowers represents about 12.6 percent of the population of Selma Township. It was determined that 28 cards or about 3 percent had expired beyond the four year registration period. By subtracting that amount from the total file, there remains 802 active registered borrowers in the Selma Library. This total (802) represents about 12.1 percent of the Selma Township population.

SAMPLE OF REGISTRATION

A sample of the registration file was taken by pulling cards at 1/8 inch intervals. A total of 60 cards were pulled from the 830 cards in the file. This sampling is a statistical representation of the registration file as a whole.

Information such as name, sex, age, occupation, and address was taken from each of the 60 cards.

Table 49 shows a breakdown of the sample subjects between male and female for adults and children (juvenile registrations are considered from kindergarten through eighth grade).

TABLE 49

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRATION SAMPLE

	Adult		Juvenile		Total	
	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent
Females	19	86.6	23	60.5	42	70
Males	3	13.4	15	39.5	18	30
Total	22	100	38	100	60	100

Table 50 shows the breakdown of adult and juvenile registrations in the sample.

TABLE 50

AGE DISTRIBUTION

	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. Registered
Adult	22	37	307
Juvenile	38	63	523
Total	60	100	830

Table 51 shows a breakdown of the occupational characteristics of the sample registrations.

This table shows that the largest number of registrations are in the student category. Out of this 66.7 percent, 57.6 percent are juvenile and the other 9.1 percent are adult students. The next largest categories are housewives, labor and service, skilled workers, sales and clerical, and professional and managerial.

TABLE 51

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS

OF

SAMPLE TAKEN FROM REGISTRATION

Occupation	Percent Registered
Students	66.7
Housewives	15
Labor and Service	5
Skilled Workers	5
Sales and Clerical	5
Professional and Managerial	3.3

REGISTRATION BY DISTRICT

The 60 sample registrations were divided according to the district in which they live. They were categorized into urban, rural, and other towns. It was found that over three-fourths (78.3 percent) live within the city limits of Selma and 96.6 percent live within the township. Table 52 shows the number of registrations in each district.

TABLE 52

District	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. Registered
Urban	47	78.3	650
Rural	11	18.3	152
Other Towns	2	3.4	28
Total	60	100	830

CIRCULATION

A study was made of the library's circulation file to determine the classification of books loaned as well as age and sex of borrowers.

The Selma circulation file is set up alphabetically by the author's last name under date due. Since their books are loaned for a two week period, there is a file for each day of the month.

SAMPLE OF CIRCULATION

It was estimated there are 950 books in circulation each month. The following study was made by pulling one card for each alphabetical listing for a one week period. A total of 95 cards were pulled which is a 10 percent sample of the books being circulated. Information such as date due, author, title, classification, and name, age and sex of borrower, was taken from each card.

The following table shows a breakdown of the sample taken between male and female for adults and children (juvenile circulations are considered from kindergarten through eighth grade).

TABLE 53

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CIRCULATION SAMPLE

	Adult		Juvenile		Total	
	No From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent
Female	48	92.3	25	58.1	73	76.6
Male	4	7.7	18	41.9	22	23.4
Total	52	100	43	100	95	100

Table 54 shows the breakdown of adult and juvenile books being circulated in the sample.

TABLE 54

AGE DISTRIBUTION

	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. of Circulation
Adult	52	60	570
Juvenile	43	40	380
Total	95	100	950

Table shows a breakdown by classification of books being circulated.

TABLE 55

BREAKDOWN BY CLASSIFICATION

Classification	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. In Circulation
Adult Fiction	52	60	570
Adult Non-fiction	0	0	0
Juvenile Fiction	36	38	361
Juvenile Non-fiction	7	2	19
Total	95	100	950

Table 56 is a comparison distribution of Selma Township population and its relation to the library collection, registration, and library space allocation statistics.

TABLE 56

DISTRIBUTION COMPARISONS

	Selma Township Population*	Selma Library Collection	Selma Library Registration	Library Space Allocation
Adults	75%	69%	37%	75%
Juveniles	25%	31%	63%	25%

*1970 Census

Conclusions: The apparently low number of registered borrowers for this branch of the county library system is probably attributable to the town's close location to Smithfield, the location of the main library with its larger collection of materials and resources. Many of the Selma residents are known to be active users of the main library. However, this fact in itself demonstrates a real need to update and expand the Selma Library resources, to include the construction of a new branch facility. The current, inadequate, cramped quarters have no doubt contributed strongly to the low percentage of registration.

Table 49 reflects a disproportionately high percentage of female users, particularly in the adult category. This is probably the result of the library's hours of operation, which are 1:30 to 5:30 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Some evening and Sunday hours appear to be needed.

Tables 50 and 51 reflect a need to restructure the library's collection more in line with the percentages of registered borrowers. Since almost two-thirds of the registrants are juvenile, the library should convert its collection more closely to this percentage figure, striving for

60 percent juvenile materials and 40 percent adult materials. Most likely the mobility of the automobile owning adult, as compared to the child, contributes to this disparity. The adult can drive to the main library, whereas the child cannot unless taken there. Also, this factor will most likely be found to be true in all branches of the system. Therefore, a further recommendation would be that all branch collections within the system should be converted to the above mentioned 60/40 configuration.

Table 52 again shows a strong juvenile usage of branch materials and further supports the above conclusion about collection disparity.

The circulation statistics shown in Tables 53, 54, and 55 appear to be in conflict with the above conclusions drawn from the registration study, since more adult material was found to be in circulation than juvenile. However, the explanation for this discrepancy lies in the fact that not enough juvenile material and too much adult material is currently available in the collection. When the distribution of the collection is brought in line with its user groups, as is suggested above, this conflicting set of statistics will no longer exist in conflict.

MARY DUNCAN LIBRARY

REGISTRATION

The registration study for the Mary Duncan Library revealed a total of 1,245 people registered. The card file was 12 inches and it was estimated 104 cards per inch.

The Mary Duncan Library of Benson, is located in Banner Township and the total population of Banner Township in 1970 was 4,398. The 1,245 registered borrowers represents about 28.3 percent of the population. There were no expired registrations found in this file, therefore this should be a reasonably accurate count.

SAMPLE OF REGISTRATION

A sample of the registration file was taken by pulling cards at 1/8 inch intervals. A total of 156 cards were pulled from the 1,245 cards in the file. This sampling is a statistical representation of the registration file as a whole.

Information such as name, sex, age, occupation and address was taken from each of the 156 cards.

Table 57 shows a breakdown of the sample subjects between male and female for adults and children (juvenile registrations are considered from kindergarten through eighth grade).

TABLE 57

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRATION SAMPLE

	Adult		Juvenile		Total	
	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent
Females	59	84	62	72	121	77
Males	11	16	24	28	35	23
Total	70	100	86	100	156	100

Table 58 shows the breakdown of adult and juvenile registrations in the sample.

TABLE 58

AGE DISTRIBUTION

	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. Registered
Adult	70	45	560
Juvenile	86	55	685
Total	156	100	1,245

Table 59 shows a breakdown of the occupational characteristics of the sample registrations.

This table shows that the largest number of registrations are in the student category. Out of the 55 percent, 34 percent are juvenile and the other 21 percent are adult students. The next largest categories are housewives, skilled workers, sales and clerical, professional and managerial, labor and service and retired.

TABLE 59

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS
OF
SAMPLE TAKEN FROM REGISTRATION

Occupation	Percent Registered
Students	55
Housewives	17
Skilled Workers	8
Sales and Clerical	7
Professional and Managerial	6.4
Labor and Service	4
Retired	2.6

REGISTRATION BY DISTRICT

The 156 sample registrations were divided according to the district in which they live. They were categorized into urban, rural, and other towns. It was found that over one-fourth (41 percent) live within the city limits of Benson and 76.3 percent live within the township. The remaining 23.7 percent registered, are from small surrounding towns such as Coats, Willow Springs, Four Oaks, Dunn, and Angier. Willow Springs is in Wake County, while Angier, Coats and Dunn are in Harnett County. Table 60 shows the number of registrations in each district.

TABLE 60

District	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. Registered
Urban	64	41	510
Rural	55	35.3	436
Other Towns	37	23.7	299*
Totals	156	100	1,245

*Of this total 201 are out of county registrants.

CIRCULATION

A study was made of the library's circulation file to determine the classification of books loaned as well as age and sex of borrowers.

The Mary Duncan Library Circulation file is set up alphabetically by the author's last name under date due. Books are loaned for a two week period and there is a file for each day of the month.

SAMPLE OF CIRCULATION

It was estimated there are 1,200 books in circulation each month. The following study was made by pulling one card for each alphabetical listing for a one week period. A total of 150 cards were pulled which is a 12.5 percent sample of the books being circulated. Information such as date due, author, title, classification, and name, age and sex of borrower, was taken from each card.

The following table shows a breakdown of the sample taken between male and female for adults and children (juvenile circulations are considered from kindergarten through eighth grade).

TABLE 61

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CIRCULATION SAMPLE

	Adult		Juvenile		Total	
	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent
Female	41	73	61	65	102	68
Male	15	27	33	35	48	32
Total	56	100	94	100	150	100

Table 62 shows the breakdown of Adult and Juvenile books being circulated in the sample.

TABLE 62

AGE DISTRIBUTION

	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. of Circulation
Adult	56	37	444
Juvenile	94	63	756
Total	150	100	1,200

Table 63 shows a breakdown by classification of books being circulated.

TABLE 63

BREAKDOWN BY CLASSIFICATION

	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. in Circulation
Adult Fiction	30	20	240
Adult Non-fiction	26	18	216
Juvenile Fiction	60	40	480
Juvenile Non-fiction	34	22	264
Total	150	100	1,200

Table 64 is a comparison distribution of Banner Township population and its relation to the library collection, registration, and space allocation statistics.

TABLE 64

DISTRIBUTION COMPARISONS

	Banner Township Population	Mary Duncan Collection	Mary Duncan Registration	Library Space Allocation
Adults	75.5%	55%	45%	53%
Juveniles	24.5%	45%	55%	47%

seems to suggest a need to strengthen periodical and reference holdings in the main library and concentrate on strengthening juvenile and young adult holdings in the branches. Or it could suggest a need to improve the reference and periodical holdings in the branches. We believe the latter option to be the correct need. However, improving juvenile and young adult holdings is still a need also to enable the attaining of the suggested 55/45 collection configuration.

Tables 61 and 62 show a strong juvenile usage of branch materials and further support the above conclusions about collection disparity much the same as in the Selma study, except that these statistics show strong juvenile circulation which contrasts with the Selma findings. The difference here can be explained by two factors: (1) a new, attractive building and (2) a stronger juvenile collection in the Benson Library, which is naturally used more.

CLAYTON LIBRARY

REGISTRATION

The registration study for the Clayton Library revealed a total of 1,295 people registered. The card file was 12 1/2 inches and it was estimated there were 104 cards per inch.

Since the total population of Clayton Township was 6,671 in the 1970 census, the 1,295 registered borrowers represent about 19.4 percent of the population. There were no cards expired beyond the four year registration period, therefore this should be a reasonably accurate count.

SAMPLE OF REGISTRATION

A sample of the registration file was taken by pulling cards at 1/8 inch intervals. A total of 162 cards were pulled from the 1,295 cards in the file. This sampling is a statistical representation of the registration file as a whole.

Information such as name, sex, age, occupation, and address was taken from each of the 162 cards.

Table 65 shows a breakdown of the sample subjects between male and female for adults and children (juvenile registrations are considered from kindergarten through eighth grade).

TABLE 65

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF REGISTRATION SAMPLE

	Adult		Juvenile		Total	
	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent
Females	61	71	50	65.8	111	69
Males	25	29	26	34.2	51	31
Total	86	100	76	100	162	100

Table 66 shows the breakdown of adult and juvenile registrations in the sample.

TABLE 66

AGE DISTRIBUTION

	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. Registered
Adult	86	54	699
Juvenile	76	46	596
Total	162	100	1,295

Table 67 shows a breakdown of the occupational characteristics of the sample registrations.

This table shows that the largest number of registrations are in the student category. Out of the 56 percent, 36 percent are juvenile and 20 percent are adult students. The next largest categories are labor and service, housewives, skilled workers, professional and managerial, sales and clerical and retired, in that order.

TABLE 67

OCCUPATIONAL CHARACTERISTICS
OF
SAMPLE TAKEN FROM REGISTRATIONS

Occupation	Percent Registered
Students	56
Labor and Service	12
Housewives	10
Skilled Workers	10
Professional and Managerial	7
Sales and Clerical	3
Retired	2

REGISTRATION BY DISTRICT

The 162 sample registrations were divided according to the district in which they live. They were categorized into urban, rural and other towns. It was found that three-fourths (76 percent) live within the city limits of Clayton and 99 percent live within the township. Table 68 shows the number of registrations in each district.

TABLE 68

District	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. Registered
Urban	123	76	984
Rural	37	23	298
Other Towns	2	1	13
Total	162	100	1,295

CIRCULATION

A study was made of the library's circulation file to determine the classification of books loaned as well as age and sex of borrowers.

The Clayton circulation file is set up alphabetically by the author's last name under date due. Their books are loaned for a two week period, therefore, there is a file for each day of the month.

SAMPLE OF CIRCULATION

It was estimated there are 1,200 books in circulation each month. The following study was made by pulling one card for each alphabetical listing for a one week period. A total of 125 cards were pulled which is a 10.4 percent sample of the books being circulated. Information such as date due, author, title, classification, and name, age and sex of borrower, was taken from each card.

The following table shows a breakdown of the sample taken between male and female for adults and children (juvenile circulations are considered from kindergarten through eighth grade).

TABLE 69

SEX DISTRIBUTION OF CIRCULATION SAMPLE

	Adult		Juvenile		Total	
	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent	No. From Sample	Percent
Female	45	77	41	62	86	68
Male	14	23	25	38	39	32
Total	59	100	66	100	125	100

Table 70 shows the breakdown of adult and juvenile books being circulated in the sample.

TABLE 70

AGE DISTRIBUTION

	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. of Circulation
Adult	59	47	564
Juvenile	66	53	636
Total	125	100	1,200

Table 71 shows a breakdown by classification of books being circulated.

TABLE 71

BREAKDOWN BY CLASSIFICATION

Classification	No. From Sample	Percent of Sample	Estimated No. in Circulation
Adult Fiction	48	38	456
Adult Non-fiction	10	8	96
Juvenile Fiction	52	42	504
Juvenile Non-fiction	15	12	144
Total	125	100	1,200

Table 72 is a comparison of Clayton Township population and its relation to the library collection, registration, and space allocation statistics.

TABLE 72

DISTRIBUTION COMPARISONS

	Clayton Township Population*	Clayton Library Collection	Clayton Library Registration	Library Space Allocation
Adults	72%	68%	54%	73%
Juveniles	28%	32%	46%	27%

*1970 Census

Conclusions: Though the number of registered borrowers seems a bit low percentagewise, we anticipate that this will show significant increases when Clayton is able to build their new library. This should occur within the next 2 or 3 years and improve services considerably. At present, the collection is located in extremely crowded quarters in the Town Hall. When the new facility is completed, the library's holdings need to be updated and expanded considerably.

Table 65 shows the same disproportion between adult female and male users that were found in other branches, as well as at the main library, which again is likely the result of library hours (in this case 1:30 to 5:00 p.m. Monday thru Friday and 9:00 a.m. to noon on Saturdays). Some evening and Sunday hours appear to be needed for the working male and for students of all ages.

Tables 66 and 67 reflect a need to restructure the library's collection more in line with the percentages of registered borrowers. Like Benson, Clayton's collection should be about 55 percent juvenile and 45 percent adult materials (instead of the current 32 percent juvenile and 68 percent adult). Mobility, no doubt, contributes to this disparity, as in other branch cases and therefore the previous suggestion to convert all branches to a 60/40 configuration of collection seems quite appropriate.

Table 68 shows a strong intown patronage similar to other branches and the main library, which appears natural for the rapidly declining rural nature of Johnston County. Some effort, however, should be made to provide meaningful holdings in all libraries in the system for the rural user.

The circulation statistics in Tables 69, 70, and 71 tend to support the above conclusions by showing stronger juvenile usage of branch materials.

Concentration on juvenile and young adult collections is therefore mandated by the data. However, expansion of periodical and reference materials, as mentioned previously, is also needed in branches to make their holdings more relevant to both the adults and student patrons.

The distribution comparisons shown in Table 72 further support the above suggestions.

OTHER LIBRARIES

A registration and circulation study of the other, smaller branch libraries in the system (Atkinson Memorial, Four Oaks, Kenly, and Princeton) were not accomplished because it was obvious that the studies of these branches would no doubt parallel those already studied. Also, these branches are only open from 3 to 9 hours per week, at present, and a study of such limited services was felt to be unwise in view of the time pressures to complete the report.

LIBRARY SERVICES

A questionnaire of nine questions was used during community contacts throughout the Smithfield downtown area, in Princeton and Bentonville. A total of 100 contacts were made over a several day period. Results of the findings are as follows:

1. Where do you go for information?

   The local newspapers received 36 answers, followed by the television at 23, libraries at 22, radio at 16, books and magazines at 15, and several other lesser answers of little or no use to our purposes.

2. Do you use the public library? For what purpose? If not, why not?

   A total of 58 of the respondents said they use the library for research (24), books (22), to read periodicals (10), to read (7), for photocopy , and several single or double responses that included study, meetings, with children, forums, A/V services and the Johnston County Room. Multiple responses were accepted. A total of 42 respondents said they didn't use the library for the following reasons: No reason to use (27), no time to use (6) and several other single answers of little significance.

3. Are library hours convenient for you?

   A total of 76 respondents said they were, 22 gave no answer and only 2 said no. Two persons indicated they would like Sunday hours and one suggested Friday night hours, while one person said, without solicitation, Sunday hours are not needed.

4. Are library services geared to your needs?

   A total of 73 responded yes to this question, 25 had no response and only 2 indicated a no answer.

5. What can the library do for you that it's not doing now?

   A total of 64 responded with nothing or no answer, while 18 requested more current fiction and 6 requested more paperbacks. Several other single answers were deemed not to be statistically relevant.

6. What is the best way to get information to you?

   A total of 43 respondents indicated the newspaper, 23 by telephone, 18 by mail, 16 through library checkout and 4 by radio. A total of 18 had no response. Multiple answers were accepted to this question.

7. What hobbies do you pursue?

   Leading the hobby list was fishing at 24, followed by: gardening (22), reading books (14), hunting and sewing (11 each), golf and crafts (9 each), follow sports (8), tennis (6), and cooking (4). Several single answers included: camping, loafing, travel, numismatics, gun collecting, photography and chess. Multiple answers were accepted to this question.

8. What personally interests or worries you?

   The largest respondents (55) had no answer to this question. However, 25 did indicate the state of the economy and inflation to be their primary concern, (6) indicated bureaucracy and big government, while morality/parenting, crime, and town appearance received 3 votes each and the environment, price

of gasoline, unemployment and too much welfare received 2 votes each. Single votes mentioned energy, drugs and alcohol, social security, taxes, and politics as their concern. Multiple answers were allowed to this question.

9. What can the community do for the aged that it's not already doing?

The largest amount of responses to this question either indicated they did not know of anything (28) or that the community was doing enough now (23). Other responses included library and other services to the nursing home (12), services to the rest homes (11), in-house visits (10), more programs and activities (7), and more large print books (3). Some insignificant single answers were also received.

In addition, a patron survey was conducted at the circulation desk, during the summer months of June, July, and August. A total of 133 patrons agreed to fill out the brief five question survey with the following results:

1. In visiting the library, where did you come from?

A total of 109 or 82 percent came from home. The remaining 18 percent (24 patrons) came from shopping or work. The result therefore, appears to indicate that the majority of patrons make special trips to the library, when in reality they are combining trips with the library the first stop made in most cases (see question 2 below for reinforcing data on this supposition).

2. Is this your only stop in town? If not where else will you stop?

A surprising total of 44 patrons or 33 percent of the respondents came to town just to visit the library. The remaining 89 or 67 percent were going other places after visiting the library: shopping (72), to work (8), to post office (5), to bank (3) and several single answers (some patrons listed more than one other location to visit).

In questions 1 and 2 it is significant to note that the majority of combined trip patrons were either going to or coming from shopping and work. The former probably because of the central, downtown location of the library and the latter appears to indicate support for extended evening and weekend hours to make library visits easier and more relaxed for the working populace.

3. What did you come to the library for, specifically?

There were some dual answers to this question totaling 180 responses as follows: Books (109), research (20), other (15), (including 6 to bring children to story hour, 2 to renew library card and several other reasons), photocopy item (12), read newspapers (6), read magazines, study or visit Johnston County Room (5 each), A/V equipment (2) and one to find an answer to a question.

It's interesting to note in the above breakdown that 12 people or 9 percent of the respondents, visited the library for its photocopy service. I believe this demonstrates the value of such a service in exposing people who may not normally use a library to its resources.

4. Did you find what you were after? If not list items not found.

A total of 114 or 86 percent found what they were after; some 8 percent (11) did not and a total of 8 or 6 percent gave no answer. Of the "no" answers all were for specific books that included best sellers, Nancy Drew books, a specific Victoria Holt title, Hardy Boys books, and two Who's Who (Black Americans 1976-77 and current Who's Who in N. C.).

Action has been taken to correct the noted deficiencies in the collection.

5. Please check your reading preferences (20 categories listed). The results follow:

Category	Number	Percent
General Fiction	72	14
Mystery	66	13
Biographies and Autobiographies	51	10
Romance	48	9
Crafts	40	8
History	39	7
Philosophy and Psychology	29	5
Religion	29	5
Literature	25	5
Adventure	22	4
The ARTS	21	4
Sports	17	3
Applied Science	13	3
Social Science	11	2
Westerns	6	1
Language	5	1
Children's Books	5	1
Pure Science	4	1
Geography	4	1
No Answer	2	

Cont'd on following page.

Category (Cont'd)	Number	Percent
Agriculture	1	
Science Fiction	1	
Newspaper Ads	1	
Total	512	100

It is obvious from the above list that adult fictional materials ought to take up about 40 percent of available adult book funds and the remainder spread accordingly as shown (10 percent - biographies, 8 percent crafts, etc.). Since adults filled in the questionnaires, the children's book answer (not listed on survey) should be disregarded as not conclusive of needs or desires of children patrons.

Conclusions: From the two surveys conducted, the following information seems noteworthy:

1. Continued efforts to educate the public in the informational resources housed within the library seems necessary and can best be accomplished through the local media, as has been the practice.

2. Extended evening and weekend hours appear necessary, curtailing early morning hours to compensate.

3. Purchase of current new adult fiction should approximate the 40 percent indicated and increased use of paperbacks should be phased into purchasing procedures.

4. The telephone and mail reference service should be expanded and thoroughly publicized.

5. Consideration of reading category preferences should be tempered by hobby preferences as follows: (1) Fishing, (2) Gardening, (3) Hunting & Sewing, (4) Golf & Crafts, (5) Tennis, and (6) Cooking.

BOOKMOBILE SERVICE

The library presently employs three people (1 full-time, 2 part-time) to provide bookmobile service to Johnston County. The vehicle has a book storage capacity of 2,400 volumes. The 1953 Gerstenslager body rests upon a 1966 International chassis. The truck does not have a generator or contain any significant features; however, its electrical system can be utilized by hook-up with an outside electrical source. While heating is adequate, it has its inherent problems that include noise and exhaust fume discharge into the vehicle. The inadequacy in the air conditioning unit is evidenced by frequent breakdowns and generally poor operation. Both are jerry-rigged systems.

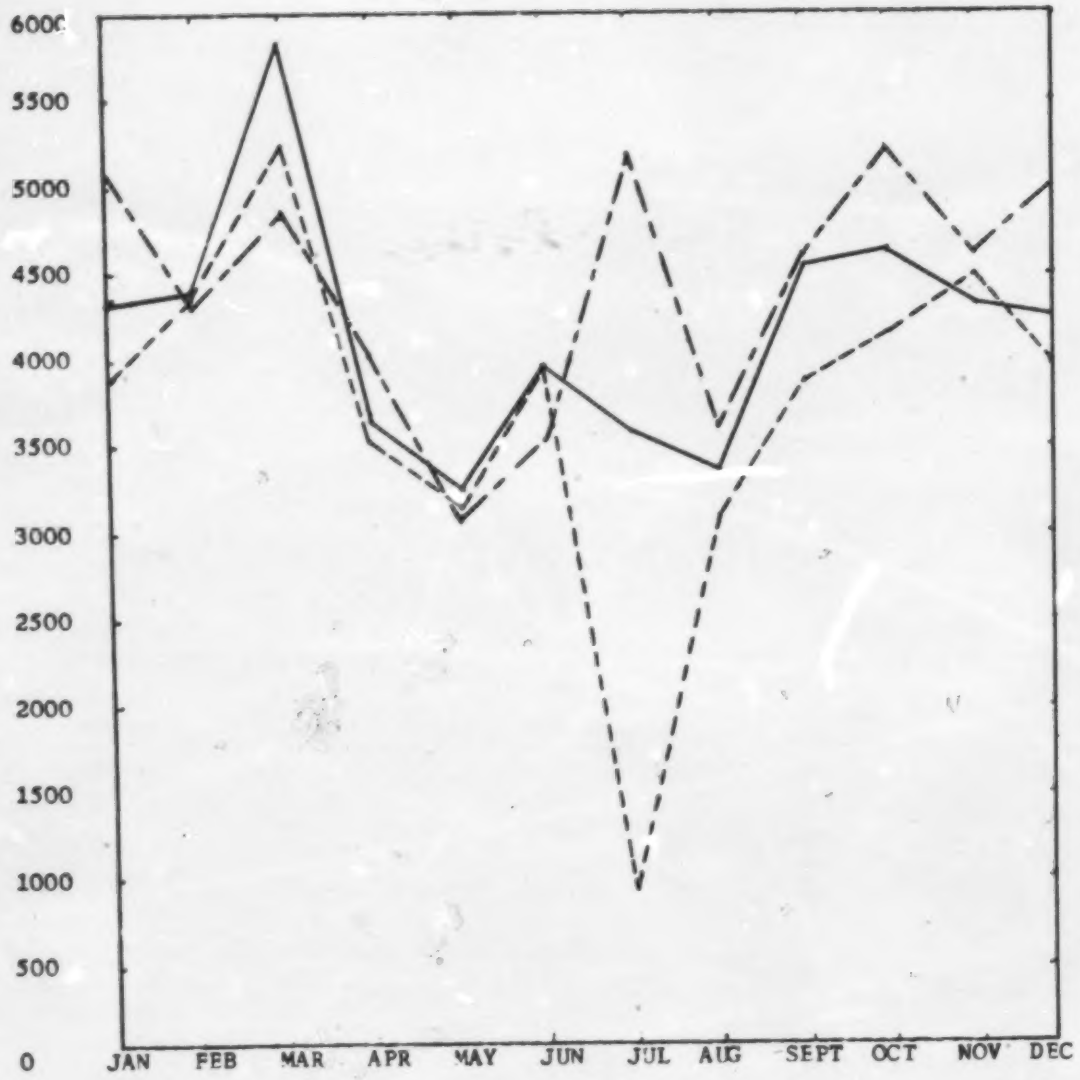
The bookmobile operates on a 4-week schedule and presently has 96 regular stops and approximately 8 additional summer stops.

The allotment of the bookmobile budget for salaries is $15,064.84. This figure includes per annum benefits. One thousand dollars is allowed for vehicle maintenance (i.e., gas, repairs, etc.). Since books and materials are selected and purchased through other library sources where the bookmobile staff provides input, there are no directly alloted moneys for book expenditures.

Books for circulation are drawn from a separate 10,000 volume bookmobile collection and supplemented by the main library collection. This if far too large a secondary collection and must be phased out as indicated earlier.

Over the past few years, bookmobile circulation count has witnessed a steady decline as evidenced by the following chart. This decline was

BOOKS CIRCULATED PER MONTH



– – – – July, 1974 - June, 1975

——— July, 1975 - June, 1976

– – – – – July, 1976 - June, 1977 (April, May, June figures are estimated)

the result of numerous factors: including a decrease in the number of home stops, a decrease in number of elementary school stops, increased branch library service throughout the county, and a general decline in public reading interest. The latter is probably due to an aging collection that has received little new materials in the past few years because of rising costs and general underfunding.

Although circulation for last year (July 1976 - June 1977) has continued in this downward trend, the areas where sharp differences occur should to a large degree be credited to the adoption of a new method of counting circulation. It must be pointed out that the bookmobile in the past has operated a very limited schedule in the summer months, especially in July and it is not in service during nights and weekends. This appears to be the most logical reason for the large dip in circulation on the chart. It is hoped however, that this situation will be rectified with the inclusion of an enlarged schedule during the forthcoming summer months.

Since its inclusion in 1974, the audio-visual circulation has grown tremendously; yet, there are several complications at present which warrant only the loan of recordings and filmstrips.

At present, the bookmobile services 96 regular stops and 8 additional summer stops. It is estimated that the summer figure will at least be doubled this year.

The following list is a breakdown of the bookmobile scheduled stops into specific types of stops and an analysis of their past statistics over a five year period with trends for the future. For location of stops, see the following distribution map.

BOOKMOBILE STOP DISTRIBUTION

...COMMUNITY STOPS - 2 - The only exception to the 4-week circulation period, these stops are scheduled for every 2 weeks. Over the past five years, the number of community stops has remained constant. This figure should grow to four or five with the addition of new subdivisions and other concentrated housing areas. However, use trends have gone down in this category probably because of the lack of new fiction materials due to budgetary problems.

...INDIVIDUAL HOMES - 50 - Here, the scheduled stop figure has continually dropped with the 1974 figure being 77, for a decline of 27 stops. These stops are generally made for homebound residents, elderly people living at home, and rural areas where 2-3 families utilize one home stop. The present figure should remain as is in the future. Use trends in this category has held fairly steady regardless of the decline in stops (which is actually the result of previously inflated data).

...DEPOSIT STATIONS - 22 - Having remained fairly constant, these stops, where a collection of books is deposited in country stores and individual homes for community use, should continue their numerical consistency with a possible slight upward shift. Usage trends have also remained constant at these stops despite the decline in availability of new materials.

...BRANCH LIBRARIES - 7 - The addition of another branch library within the last year is indicative of the growth and impact that bookmobile services have had in the larger populated areas. Usage trends have naturally increased with the addition of the new branch which circulated about 1,300 volumes in a 3 1/2 month period.

...SCHOOLS - 6 - The number of elementary schools scheduled has met with continuous reduction as the elementary school libraries have been upgraded through increased federal and state funds. However, two afterschool

stops are planned for the forthcoming year, as well as, an increase in the number of summer school stops. Usage trends in this category has been declining steadily over recent years because of the reduction in the number of stops required.

...INSTITUTIONS - 8 - This category includes nursing homes, day care centers, and senior citizen centers. This number has doubled within the last two years and will probably continue to grow in the future as more and more people are being placed in these expanding institutions. The trend of usage in this category has been constantly upward and should continue that way for some time to come.

...INDUSTRIES - 2 - A good degree of interest and cooperation have been shown at the two industry stops; however, the response at other industrial plants has been relatively small even though service has been offered them. This area of service should see some growth in future years as new industries are added. Usage data is limited in this area, but the trend is upward and will continue rising over the years.

Since the Johnston County populace is characteristically rural with a large number of small town settings, a comprehensive bookmobile outlook should emphasize service for outlying rural regions and other population pockets not now being served by a branch library, suburban areas, after-school stops, institutions, homebound residences, and summer community stops.

Some of the needs and innovations to be considered in the immediate future are the acquisition of a new bookmobile of similar or larger size with added capabilities, more books and materials, especially popular adult fiction, a three-week schedule coinciding with the three-week loan period of the main library, and the integration of the existing separate main library and bookmobile book collections.

BOOKMOBILE SHELF SPACE ANALYSIS

Since the bookmobile and main library have separate book collections, books are readily and easily obtainable from either collection for use on the bookmobile. The total book collection of the bookmobile equals 30,648 volumes. This total includes books in circulation, in stack storage areas, on the bookmobile itself or on rotating loan to the branch libraries.

By applying the following statistics with a little explanatory background information, a fair assesment of the current book collection should be able to be drawn.

	Volumes	Percent of Total Collection
TOTAL B/M COLLECTION		
Adult Non-fiction	4,825	15.7
Adult Fiction	11,945	39.0
Juvenile Non-fiction	6,091	19.9
Juvenile Fiction	7,787	25.4
Total	30,648	100.0
BRANCH LIBRARY LOANS		
Adult Non-fiction	1,619	
Adult Fiction	3,635	
Juvenile Non-fiction	1,240	
Juvenile Fiction	2,730	
Total	9,224	30.1
PRESENTLY CIRCULATING		
Adult Non-fiction	600	
Adult Fiction	1,988	
Juvenile Non-fiction	309	
Juvenile Fiction	827	
Total	3,724	12.2

	Volumes	Percent of Total Collection
BOOKMOBILE CHASSIS		
Adult Non-fiction	263 (13.4%	
Adult Fiction	499 (25.4%	
Juvenile Non-fiction	583 (29.7%	
Juvenile Fiction	620 (31.5%	
Total	1,965 (100 %	6.4
BOOKMOBILE STACKS		
Adult Non-fiction	2,343	
Adult Fiction	5,823	
Juvenile Non-fiction	3,959	
Juvenile Fiction	3,610	
Total	15,735	51.3

Since the total shown as "presently circulating" was sampled during the summer months, there should be an increase of about 200-300 books when schools are rescheduled in the fall and winter months, and these materials are added back in the "presently circulating" category. Approximately 1/10 of the "branch library loans" category are considered permanent loans with a majority of these books providing each library with a good nonfiction reference collection. The remainder basically consists of good fiction and classics, both juvenile and adult, that is rotated through the branches on a periodic basis by bookmobile staff.

As compared to bookmobile circulation figures in the preceding section, the adult nonfiction and juvenile fiction book collection percentages in this section are very much similar; however, there is a large difference in the percentage totals of adult fiction (-8.5%) and juvenile nonfiction (8.3%). It is realized that a good comprehensive adult and juvenile nonfiction collection is necessary for providing bookmobile reference and research services and for nonfictional reading purposes; yet, to adequately

supply readers with the variety and amount of reading materials they seek, the adult fiction collection should be enlarged. This would mean an increase of 5-6 percent in adult fiction with a similar decrease in juvenile non-fiction to make space for the change. The other alternative is a larger capacity bookmobile.

In collating the degree of difference between the corresponding categories of the bookmobile circulation figures and those of the bookmobile chassis shelf space, the adult nonfiction and juvenile fiction percentiles appear representative. Again, there is a distinctive gap between adult fiction (-22.1%) and juvenile nonfiction (18.1%) between circulation figures and shelf space figures. Here, once more the adult fiction shelf space could be increased by 10-15 percent with a similar decrease in juvenile non-fiction shelf space, or the second alternative cited above.

From all appearances, the future plans to integrate bookmobile and main library collections will aid in rectifying many of the bookmobile shelf space problems. The large amount of duplication between the two collections could be eliminated while allowing for better selection in other areas. At present, there are many books in the closed stack area that the patron is not able to read or locate. Even after badly needed extensive weeding occurs, vacant shelf space will be at a premium, again validating the need for integration of the existing two library collections.

Therefore, two actions are needed now. The collections should be weeded and integrated as soon as practical, as has already been stated, and a new, larger if possible, bookmobile is desperately needed to provide the type service rural county residents deserve.

BOOKMOBILE REGISTRATION

By official count the total number of bookmobile registrants is 1125. Although there may be some duplication of the bookmobile and main library registrants, this is a small fraction of the total bookmobile figure, probably much less than 5 percent.

102 sample registration cards, representing 9.65 percent of the total registrations, were pulled from the file at constant intervals. From this sample were transcribed the sex/age and occupational breakdowns shown in Tables 73 and 74 respectively. However, the intrinsic value of these sample breakdowns will be greatly misinterpreted without the addition of the bookmobile's "non-registered patrons".

The bookmobile accomodates six elementary schools where registration of users is not feasible; consequently, it would be difficult at best to determine a precise figure for bookmobile users. Many factors (e.g., the transient status of students, individual student participation, duplication of student users in school and community, etc.) render useless school enrollments as a means for calculation. Although books are only circulated at schools for 9 months of the year, a fair assessment of student usage at schools may best be realized through elementary school circulation totals.

Since the elementary schools account for 23.8 percent of bookmobile circulation, it is very likely that unregistered student users at schools make up 20 to 25 percent of the total borrower figure. Taking into consideration any duplicating, the percentages for juvenile male and female registrants in Table 73 could each rise 8 to 10 percent, while the percentage for students in Table 74 could rise 15 to 20 percent.

Next, the deposit stations account for nearly 1/4 of the scheduled bookmobile stops. They are credited with 30.8 percent of the total bookmobile circulation. Therefore, it would not be unreasonable to approximate the "unregistered patrons" at these stops at around 25 percent of the total registration.

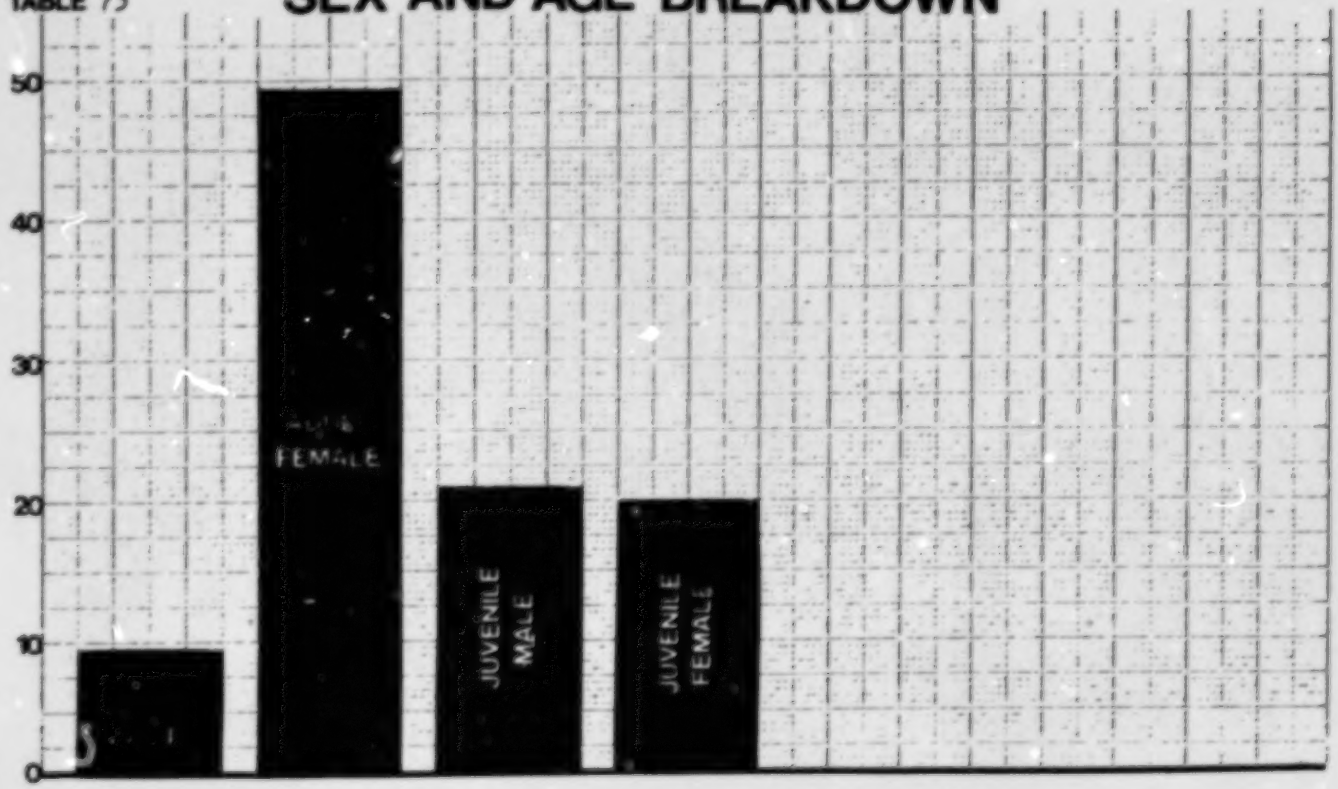
The majority of the deposit stations consist of home demonstration clubs; thereby, establishing a pattern for heavy adult female usage. The other deposit stations at community stores, buildings, and homes would be frequented by a large number of adult females and an equal number of juvenile registrants, with only a small percentage of adult males participating. So, once more the addition of non-registered users would seemingly lead to percentage increases in adult female and juvenile registrants.

The high percentage of adult female and juvenile registrants in Table 73 corresponds favorably with present emphasis of the bookmobile program at home demonstration clubs, community stores, schools, and individual stops. Although the adult male figure hopefully will increase with renewed and expanded emphasis on institutional and manufacturing stops, the rural adult male with whom the bookmobile usually makes contact is a difficult individual to get interested in consistent use of the bookmobile. A small increase in the retired and in skilled workers should follow increased emphasis on institutional and manufacturing stops, while improvement of elementary school libraries should coincide with a small, gradual decrease in student users.

BOOKMOBILE REGISTRATION

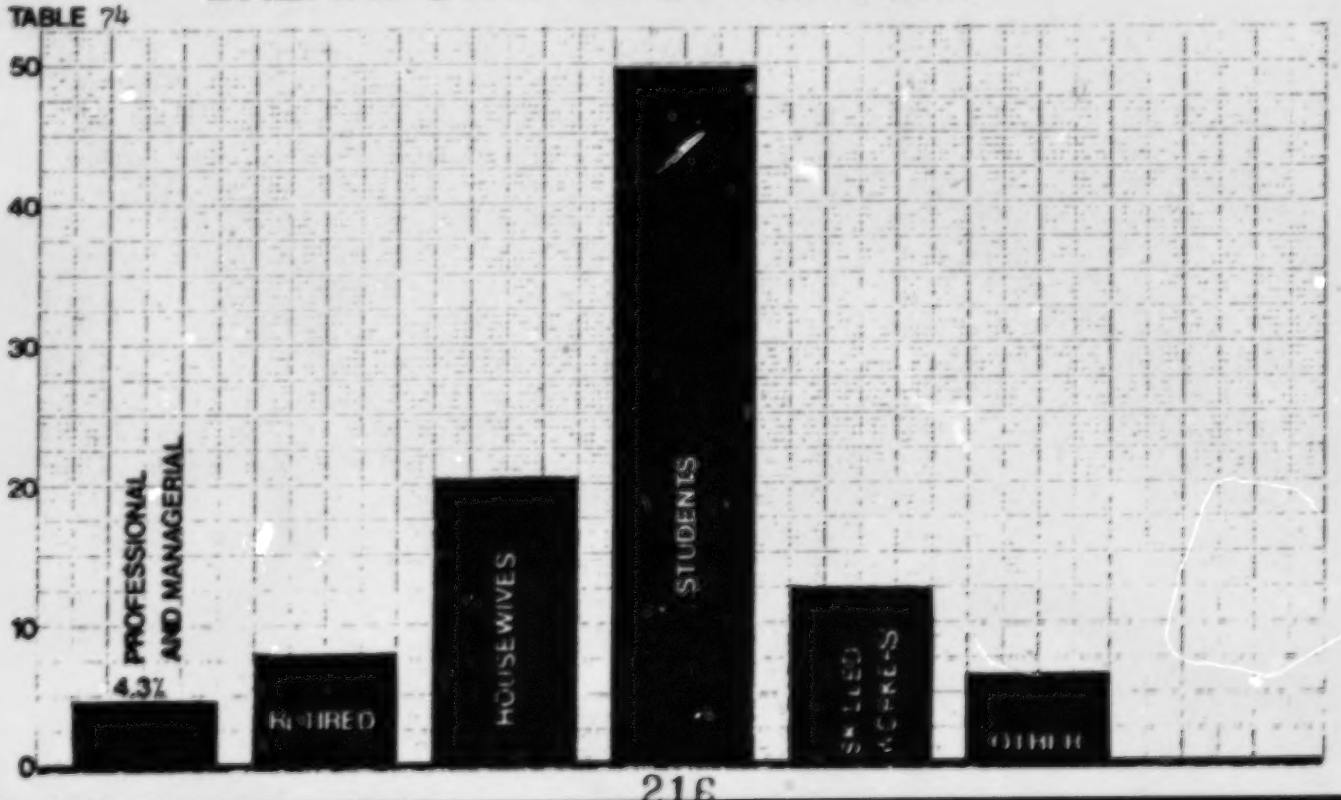
TABLE 73

SEX AND AGE BREAKDOWN



BREAKDOWN BY OCCUPATION

TABLE 74



BOOKMOBILE CIRCULATION

The breakdown of bookmobile circulation in Table 75 shows a large range between fiction and nonfiction. The combined adult and juvenile fiction represents 75.7 percent of the total circulation, while the adult and juvenile non-fiction totals the remaining 24.3 percent. The latter figure would be further reduced by over 60 percent if school and adult station stops were excluded. The school stops generally account for a large number of circulated nonfiction by way of student research assignments and projects, while home demonstration club stops borrow numerous books on crafts, cooking, gardening, etc.

As compared with a centrally located main or branch library, the bookmobile collection normally develops a closer relationship with patrons as it comes directly into patron homes and neighborhoods. It follows that bookmobile librarians should continually seek to assist in broadening and expanding the patron's reading and audio-visual interests. In Johnston County's particular situation, the large percentage of adult fiction read is directly related to the amount of our patrons who read large amounts of the light romance and ghothic selections. Although an updated collection closely proportionate with the circulation percentile should be maintained, an attempt should be made to influence reader interest into the nonfiction areas by changing the shelf location of nonfiction initiating a nonfiction reading program, and by increased emphasis and reviews by the librarian on nonfiction materials when in contact with the patron. A larger number of readers from the adult male, skilled worker, and professional and managerial categories will no doubt also enhance nonfiction circulation prospects. This increased usage of nonfiction will hopefully result in more community and industry stop requests.

With the improved methods of communication, transportation, and the continual change of modern society and culture, bookmobiles and bookmobile librarians have been confronted with the need to alter their image and their usage. Since so many people can acquire through other means or through self-transportation what they used to depend on the bookmobile for, the bookmobile has had to evaluate its programs and seek new avenues of service. The new and varied outreach programs and general public relations work of bookmobile personnel is indicative of this new and changing look. Yet, one cannot underestimate or misread the need for bookmobile service to the rural public, who remain isolated from easy access to library materials. The Johnston County bookmobile is presently attempting to find a new means of service and is meeting with gradual success as both the public and bookmobile staff become better acquainted with community needs and available services. Also as revealed by the circulation figures, we are attempting to continue to provide a large number of fictional items to the majority of student and housewife registrants, while striving to increase nonfiction circulation.

TABLE 75

BOOKMOBILE CIRCULATION FIGURES
(July, 1976 - August, 1977)

	No. of Titles	Percent of Total Circulation
Adult Nonfiction	5,589	12.7
Adult Fiction	20,817	47.5
Juvenile Nonfiction	5,068	11.6
Juvenile Fiction	12,388	28.2
Total	43,862	100.0

SERVICES TO GROUPS

The library's PREP (Preschool Reading Education Program) project is funded under a Library Services and Construction Act, Title I grant to introduce the many aspects of the public library to disadvantaged preschoolers throughout Johnston County. PREP goes to preschool groups on a regularly scheduled basis. In addition to presenting storyhour and other programs to each group, PREP provides a preschool book collection for each group on a rotating basis. Storyhours are active and varied to include story telling, singing, fingerplays, puppet shows, films, etc.

PREP publishes a monthly newsletter and services branches and the main library with programs and materials as well. It coordinates field trips to the main library and class visits are encouraged from local schools and day care centers. A tour of the library and a storyhour program are planned for each group that visits. PREP also visits school groups familiarizing them with the public library and presenting programs.

For the local pre-school groups, one storyhour is held each Wednesday afternoon from 2 until 2:30 with the same storyhour format used. The Children range is age from 2 to 5 and the average attendance is about 15. This storyhour should be held during the morning, but other schedule conflicts do not permit this.

The children's library has a collection of toys for the preschoolers' use within the library. At present these are not loaned out due to the small size of the collection. This collection should be expanded to allow check out use.

Other outreach services to groups include small paperback book collections at the in-patient section of the Mental Health Clinic and the county

Youth Correctional Center. Both of these collections should be expanded to include current reading fare. A small large-print book collection is on loan to the Golden Age Social Center and bookmobile services this and other senior citizen activities. Film programs are periodically shown at the outpatient section of the Mental Health Clinic, at the senior citizens SNACS program in several county locations, and at the Golden Age Social Center.

Additional group services include meeting space and program materials for a wide variety of civic, service and church groups.

Some groups yet unserved include the institutionalized in rest and nursing homes and the homebound handicapped and aged. Services to include materials and programs should be developed as funds and staffing permit.

SERVICES TO INDUSTRY

The library currently serves two county industries with direct bookmobile services. The industries so served are Cutler-Hammer in Smithfield and Selma and Block Manufacturing Company in Benson. Similar services have been offered all other major industries with a negative response. However, Cutter Laboratories in Clayton expressed possible future interest in such service when their personnel roles become larger. Also, there is currently under construction two new industrial plants, Squibb in Kenly and Data General near Clayton. Both should be approached about bookmobile and other services when fully operational, along with a recheck of Cutter Laboratorie's needs.

During the course of this community analysis, a questionnaire was devised and mailed to 12 of the largest industries in the county. Four were returned with the following results:

1. The first question asked was what specific kinds of information would be most helpful to their employees in accomplishing daily tasks, with these results:

3 - Management

3 - Accounting

2 - Personnel Management

All the following had one mention:

Affirmative Action	Mathematics
nviornmental Science	Physics
Labor Relations	Special Reading
Law	

2. The second question asked was if they preferred this information in book or journal form. All said both, with one including films on these subjects.

3. Another question revealed that the four responding industries currently employed a total of 3,290 workers and that that amount would not change significantly by the year 1980.

4. Shift hours and lunch hours were obtained for service information and one of the four companies indicated they would be willing to help with the cost of providing their employees the above services.

Conclusion: Library services to a growing industry population within the county can and should be expanded to include special current collections of books, journals and audio-visual materials as indicated in responses to the questionaire. Providing expanded service in this area will result in a two-fold return: (1) provide services to a segment of the community often overlooked by libraries and (2) provide an influencial library alli to the cause of expanded collections and services.

ADULT SERVICES

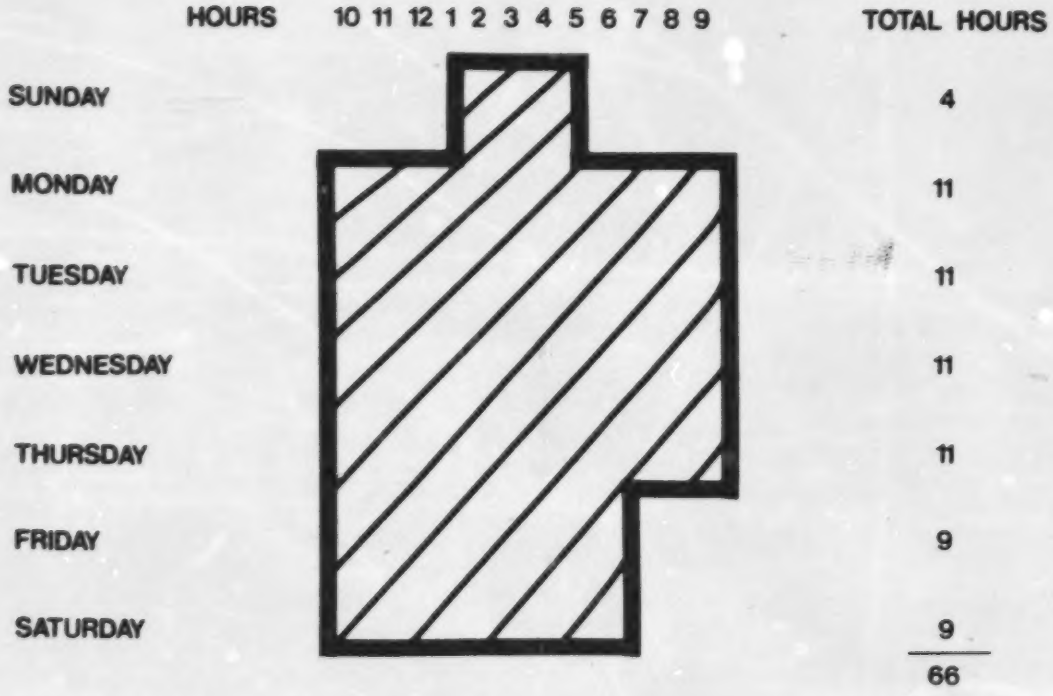
Hours of Service

The Public Library of Johnston County & Smithfield is currently open 66 hours per week on a 6 day basis (Sundays excluded) yearround and offers restricted services during the hours after 6 pm and on Saturdays. Services not normally available at these times include audio-visual, children's and local history/genealogy services. The below chart shows the distribution:

CURRENT YEAR-ROUND LIBRARY HOURS

The hours on the preceding chart, though up to standard, need adjustment to make the library more accessible to those potential users in the labor force and to the school age children (an estimated total of 54,585 persons out of the 61,737 population, or over 88 percent (see population section for specifics on this data). The following adjusted hours of operation are therefore proposed to be placed in use as soon as practical:

PROPOSED YEAR-ROUND LIBRARY HOURS



The changes in hours would not require additional staffing nor additional hours of operation. But it will provide Sunday hours and extended Friday and Saturday evening hours, making the library more assessable timewise to patrons. Longer evening hours on Friday and Saturday and longer hours on Sunday would require additional staffing. Also, personnel working after 6 pm and on weekends, even though it does not involve overtime, should receive a compensation differential for those hours.

Circulation

The goal of the Circulation department is to provide all forms of reader services, including reference and information service, efficiently and in a courteous manner. A primary goal of this department is to always present a friendly, cheerful, willing to help attitude that will create in the patron a feeling of esteem toward the library and its staff.

All circulation functions are performed at a desk in the main floor stack area (see 1st floor sketch of library in facilities section). Services performed by this department include: (1) Point of Contact Public Relations, (2) Public Service Objectives that include circulation of materials, issuing borrowers cards, handling all incoming calls, maintaining a reserve and interlibrary loan system, reader's advisory work, assist patrons with use of indexes and the card catalog and serve as the reference and information desk, and (3) General Department tasks, such as, overdue notices and calls, maintain circulation and patron records, reshelve books and periodicals, retrieve back issue periodicals from closed stacks, file all catalog cards, select new materials and manage memorials.

Circulation System Description

The library uses a Gaylord Book Charging Machine for materials checkout.

All books are loaned for a 3 week period, with one renewal if not on call, except current heavy use books which are on loan for a 7 day period only. Magazines are loaned for 3 day periods, while audio-visual software and equipment are loaned according to the following schedule:

1. Equipment & Films (16 & 8 mm) - 1 day
2. Records, tapes, filmstrips & slides - 7 days
3. Framed art and posters - 1-6 weeks

Overdue fines for books and periodicals are 5 cents a day; for A/V equipment it's $1.50 per day and for other software items 5 cents per day. In no case are fines allowed to exceed the cost of the item and staff members have permission to be lenient wherever the situations warrant such action.

Reserves or "on call" items require the filling out of a simple reservation request. There is no charge for this service and patrons are called when the material arrives.

There is no registration charge, but identification containing a photograph is required prior to issuance of a borrower's card (all family members are issued the same number, sequentially hyphenated on separate cards). Out of county residents are required to provide a refundable deposit of $5.00 per person before issue of temporary cards.

The circulation desk is staffed by one fulltime and one halftime professional and two fulltime paraprofessionals (one is a CETA employee) for a total of 3.5 personnel. There are also 3 parttime pages assigned under the federally funded Youth Employment Program and other parttime and fulltime staff members serve one evening a week and one Saturday a month on the desk. The latter practice presents staffing problems at times and infringes upon the continuity of services performed. Two recommendations

will relieve the problem. First, a separately staffed reference and information section, manned during all normal library hours by at least one professional librarian, must be installed as soon as practical. The reference desk should be located in close proximity to the circulation desk to allow ease of referal. Second, additional fulltime staffing of the circulation desk duties and allow full concentration on their specialities. It is anticipated that these recommendations, when accepted and acted upon, will require a minimum addition of one professional reference librarian position and one fulltime paraprofessional position. However, the benefits derived from such a change would far outway the cost, with dramatically improved in-house public services the ultimate result.

Interlibrary Loan Services

Both book and photocopy of periodical articles are loaned from and to other libraries statewide. The service costs the patron only one-way mailing costs and photocopying charges of the providing library. In all cases, these fees are very nominal. The service is centered in the ILL Section in the State Library in Raleigh, who provides free In-WATS telephone reference and ILL service, free union list search for materials within state libraries (which makes millions of volumes and thousands of journals available to library patrons on a free-loan basis) and free notification to send material to holding libraries. Book materials are loaned for a 4 week period.

Film Service

A free loan film service housed in the State Library, provides adults and children with access to thousands of 16 mm films on a variety of subjects. Requests are submitted through the libraries A/V Department, with a 3 week

advance notice required. Films are loaned (including mailing time) for 5 day periods and the user pays only a nominal one way postage fee.

Genealogical Services

The Johnston County Room, staffed by one paraprofessional halftime local history librarian, provides full genealogical and local history service worldwide. Noted as one of the finest local history and genealogy collections outside the State Library, it has a great deal of free services to offer in these areas of study. A very active County Genealogical Society is headquartered in the library's Johnston County Room and provides it with self-produced indexes and other valuable records, materials and genealogical expertise. An almost daily flow of mail is answered free of charge, except for nominal photocopy charges.

Staffing in this active department of the library has become a problem, solvable only by the hiring of one fulltime professional librarian to augment the current halftime staff member. This would allow this highly used department to function during all normal library hours. At present, the room is only officially open on Mondays and Wednesdays each week.

Large Print Materials

About a year ago, the library began expanding holdings in the large print collection for those in need of these materials. Small deposits of large print items are rotated in facilities serving the visually handicapped or aged. Current volumes are added to the collection as funds permit. However, a set amount should be allocated annually to this purpose out of the library's operating budget to assure proper collection expansion.

Voter Registration

Three staff members are sworn in annually to allow voter registration and information services over the circulation desk. This popular service has proved beneficial to the County Election Board, since we have qualified registrars on duty during evening and weekend hours when other voter registration outlets are closed.

Added Service Suggestions

1. Expansion of services to the elderly, home-bound, or institutionalized should be considered. In order to begin such an expansion in service at minimal cost, a grant request for Title I Funding under LSCA should be submitted within the coming year.
2. Printed book lists and bibliographies, updated periodically, should be furnished various agencies within the county to alert potential users of the availability of pertinent materials of interest to them. Such lists are currently provided for large print and A/V materials and should be provided for general book materials as well.
3. Every effort should be made to become a repository for local governmental documents to include town and county commissioner minutes and records and reports of general public interest. An attempt to do this last year proved unfruitful, but it should be proposed again.
4. Consideration should be given to creating a local information and referal service to provide a variety of needed helpful information not now available locally. However, inclusion

of an I&R Service will require the addition of at least one fulltime staff member and other expenditures. It may be that these costs could initially be born by an LSCA grant under Title I also.

REFERENCE AND INFORMATION SERVICES

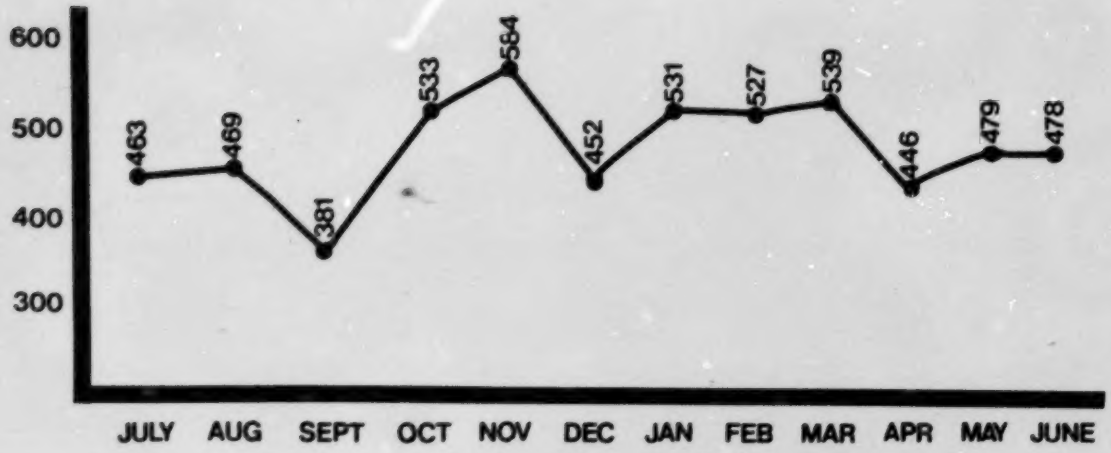
Under the library's current staff structure, a separate reference and information section is non-existent. However, reference and information services are handled through the circulation department. Our proposal earlier in this report suggests restructuring the staff so that separate and distinct sections would be possible. However, this would require the addition of several new professional and non-professional staff positions, as pointed out in the section on personnel.

The goal of the reference effort is to provide as much of the community's information needs as possible. In achieving this goal, trained circulation staff members spend their time as follows:

1. Assist patrons in the most efficient and effective use of resources.
2. Inform the community of the variety of special informational materials available.
3. Develop and maintain files and indexes that facilitate the use of resources.
4. Develop and maintain reference materials to include brochures, broadsides, clippings, books, etc.
5. Collect, preserve and inform the public of local history and genealogical materials.

During the 1976-77 fiscal year (July 1, 1976 to June 30, 1977), the reference function answered 5,877 questions, of which 2,049 (34.9 percent) were made by telephone. The following graph shows the monthly distribution.

REFERENCE QUESTIONS - 1976-77



During the busiest months - October (584) and March (539) - the average daily requests for information were 22.5 and 20.7, while the overall daily average for the year would be about 19.5 requests. Said another way, this would mean that the average number of telephoned requests for information would average about 6-9 per day.

Of the total telephoned requests for information (2,049), 157 (7.7 percent) required extensive research, 258 (12.6 percent) were ready reference questions and the remaining 1,634 (79.7 percent) were of an advisory or directional nature. In contrast, the total of 3,828 requests for information at the circulation desk were distributed as follows:

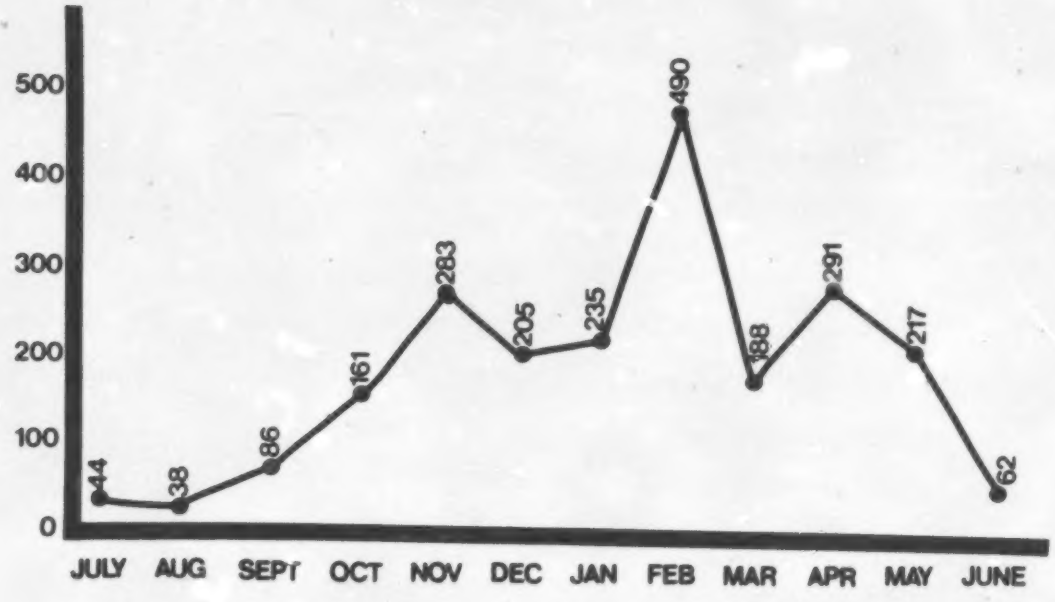
Extensive Research	- 255 or 6.7
Ready Reference	- 1,169 or 30.5
Advisory or Directional	- 2,404 or 62.8

No significant conclusion can be drawn from the contrasting differences, except to note that advisory or directional questions seem to be

asked for more frequently by telephone than in person (almost 17 percent more). This could reflect a reluctance to ask such questions while in the library, on a face to face basis, by library users. A negative or non-cheerful response to such questions on the part of staff members may be the reason for this patron attitude. There is also a major percentage difference in the ready reference questions (almost 18 percent more) but this is felt to be the result of the heavy afternoon student project usage.

One of the sources of reference material is the periodicals collection, which retrogrades back 10 years (in some cases further). All periodicals circulate for 3 day periods, including back issues. The next graph therefore represents the number of circulations for magazines. It should be noted that this does not include retrieval for in-house use. Statistics on the latter usage are not kept at present.

MAGAZINES BORROWED - 1976-77



Magazine circulation for the year totaled 2,300. During the busiest month of February (490), the average magazine circulation daily amounted to 20.4. During the slower months of July (44) and August (38) the magazine circulation dropped to slightly more than 1.5 items per day. Whereas, the average for the year was about 8 magazines borrowed per day. Magazines most commonly requested include: Newsweek, Time, U. S. News & World Report, Saturday Review, New Republic, National Review, Science Digest, Scientific American, Harpers and the New York Times Magazine. Care should be taken to maintain complete series (either bound or on microfilm) for those titles most frequently used.

We currently receive a total of 115 separate periodical titles, including newspapers of which about a dozen are not indexed in Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature. The Standards for Public Library Service in North Carolina 1976 suggest from 200 to 300 titles going back a minimum of 5-10 years. Whereas, ALA's Minimum Standards for Public Library Systems, 1966 suggests one periodical title for each 250 people in the service area. Accordingly, using 1970 census data, we should hold 247 titles. This means that at present we are from a minimum of 85 to a maximum of 185 titles behind standard, depending on which standards are used. To relate this to a dollar amount, if we were able to double our current subscription holdings, it would cost about $3,500 annually.

Public access to information of all types, whether specialized or not, should be the goal of public library service. In fact, the Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries states it this way:

> "Every library, no matter how small, should be able to supply material of even the most specialized kind either by: (a) using its own resources; (b) borrowing from a neighboring library; (c) borrowing from a large library or resource center; (d) borrowing from its state agency; (e) referring the borrower to the appropriate institution where he will have access to the materials he desires."*

As suggested by the Standards, books and other materials not owned by the library should be obtained by interlibrary loan. The North Carolina State Library is one of the few state systems supporting a statewide interlibrary loan system. The computerized telephone system makes available to local patrons literally millions of book titles and thousands of periodical titles from major academic, public and special libraries in North Carolina. During fiscal year 76, a total of 1 9 3 loans were made through this system for our patrons, an average of about 4 per week. Such loan requests are processed by the head of circulation and reference. Upon library reorganization, as mentioned in the personnel section, a separate reference and information section will exist. When this occurs, the interlibrary loan function should fall under the responsibility of the reference section.

Besides the combined undermanned circulation - reference section, one of the chief deterrents to standard information services is the size of the reference collection. As of July 1977, there were 2,105 reference volumes (including indexes and 17 telephone books) and 852 volumes in the local history and genealogy collection. All reference volumes are cataloged, while only about 5 percent of the local history and genealogy collection are cataloged. Evaluating, weeding and cataloging the local history collection is a major project that must be undertaken within the next year or two.

*Interim Standards for Small Public Libraries, Chicago, American Library Association, 1962, p. 5.

In addition to the book collection, the circulation-reference staff maintains clipping, pamphlet and brochure files on careers and general subject topics. They also maintain a collection of current college bulletins for all surrounding states and North Carolina. Back issues, many laminated, of the Smithfield Herald, the major county newspaper are maintained in the Johnston County Room, beginning with the year 1885.

The Johnston County Room contains two, manual microfilm readers for use with the genealogical "Core" collection of 93 rolls of census, marriage, and other data that dates back into the early 18th century. In addition there are some 25 rolls of microfilm dealing with past church records, miscellaneous census data, newspapers and other such data. Only 27 rolls of microfilm of back issue periodicals currently exists for Atlantic Monthly, Newsweek and Saturday Review. However, the extremely overcrowded condition of the periodicals storage area dictates an immediate need to convert back issue materials to microform. Also, a reader-printer is needed, especially when back issue conversion is begun in earnest.

Photocopying is available to patrons at 15 cents per page. A Xerox 3100 provides good quality copy and is controlled by the circulation staff. Library copying, including genealogical and local history information for the permanent records of the Johnston County Room, is also done on the same machine.

Another major deterrent to maintaining a superior information service is the lack of personnel. As mentioned in the Personnel Section, a reference and information department, separate and distinct from the circulation department and staffed by one professional and one paraprofessional, trained in the art of information retrieval, is a pressing necessity.

Another deterrent to accessibility and service is the current staffing of the Johnston County Room. One nonprofessional staff member currently serves as the local history and genealogy librarian on a 2 1/2 day a week basis, though she does voluntarily open this room to patron use on other days as well. As previously mentioned in the Personnel Section, one full-time professional librarian, trained in genealogy and local history is needed to augment the current staffing.

Usage statistics demonstrate the need. An average monthly figure of 126 patrons use the facility and its resources for a total of 246 hours of concentrated research. It is estimated (a full years count is not yet complete) that a total of 1,512 patrons will use the room during a years time under current opening practices. It is further anticipated that if the Johnston County Room were properly staffed as suggested, usage figures would more than d uble to about 3,500 individual visits per year or about 12 visits per day, certainly justification for increased staffing.

SERVICES TO YOUTH

Children's Services

The primary goal of the Children's Department is to provide books and other materials and services for young children (through grade six - an estimated current total of about 12,000 children in Johnston County) and to instruct and motivate good reading practices in children so that they will become literate, well rounded adults. A secondary goal is to instruct and motivate parents and other adults involved in working with children on how to assist with the accomplishment of the latter portion of our primary goal.

Because elementary school goals and objectives are so similar and some of the county schools have inadequate media centers, a concerted effort to work closely with teachers has been and will continue to be made. Response and use of available resources has been very favorable over the past year and a current drive to provide services, such as story hours etc., to county-wide kindergarten programs has also met with favorable response.

Class visits to the library are encouraged by the Children's Department. During the visit a story hour, puppet show or brief film is presented to make the visit more meaningful. Teachers are shown resource materials available for classroom use and are encouraged to use them.

For preschoolers, there are weekly story hours and other programs held on Wednesday afternoon from 2:30 to 4:00 pm in the main library. Similar programs are presented through branches on a monthly basis. These programs are well attended, with the average audience at the main library now running 25-35 children. Parents attend with the children and a special adult program is conducted for them at the same time by visiting lectures. The

latter innovation has been very well received and will be continued. Since the Smithfield/Selma area contains 1,603 children in this age group, consideration should be given to adding a second story hour at a different time - perhaps an evening hour or on Saturday morning. Different times and days should be tried to determine which is the most acceptable.

A preschool outreach project, discussed in the extension services section takes materials and programs into 12 Headstart and Migrant Children's programs county wide. This has been a most successful program and since it is now funded by Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act, local funding of the project must be obtained next year if it is to continue.

The Children's book collection is generally good, but needs a good weeding and new materials added to the collection at the rate of one third of the volumes added to the overall library collection annually, as suggested by ALA and N.C. standards. This ratio has been met in the past year because of the federal money available in the children's outreach project and will no doubt be attained this year, for the same reason. However, care must be exercised in future years to continue this goal when local funding is the only source of support.

Circulation, registration and facilities for children have been noted earlier in this report in those sections.

The children's department is staffed by a fulltime head-of-department and a fulltime assistant. Both positions are now federally funded under Title I of LSCA and must be converted to local funding next year, if the positions are to remain. The two staff members also administer the children's outreach project. The annual project cost has been $26,000 during 1976 and $25,000 during 1977, including salaries, benefits, travel, materials and vehicular and equipment maintenance.

Young Adult Services

A young adult services department has been in the libraries proposed organizational chart for more than two years, but budgetary limitations has precluded the staffing and proper functioning of this department. The circulation/reference staff currently serves theneeds of the young adult patrons (those in grades 7-11, ages 12-16), but in an inconsistent and mostly inadequate manner due to the overworked situation for the circulation staff. This problem can only be corrected by inclusion of additional staff members to allow the department to function separate from the circulation department. It is estimated that about 8,000 young adults currently fit this category, countywide, with about 2,400 fitting this category in the Smithfield/Selma area alone. Certainly enough potential users to justify the departmentalization of this function, as suggested above.

Current book stock records show there are 23,627 volumes in the young adult and children's collections. Since our statistics lump YA material with children, we have estimated the YA collection to be about 30 percent of the total collection, or about 7,088 volumes. This collection is dated however, and should be weeded for relevancy and currency of materials, as well as condition.

Annual additions to this collection have been neglected over the past several years leaving the collection in its present poor condition. To correct this, at least 60 percent of the annual children's books added to the collection for the next 2 or 3 years should be young adult volumes, after which a more normal breakdown in acquisitions of 60 percent children's and 40 percent young adult materials should be added to these collections.

Circulation, registration and facilities for young adults have been noted earlier in this report in those sections.

Because of the configuration of the building, with its inherent limitations, a young adult section specifically designated as such is not possible. It has further been noted that the current arrangement with the young adult stack and reading areas, intermingled with adult areas appears to cause little or no problem, with the exception of noise annoyance for the adults, and should continue to serve in this way for some time to come. One alternative would be to convert the second floor landing area into a YA area with stacks and reading area. However, such a change would require some petitioning, additional stacks, tables and chairs, and most important of all, a change in the currently inadequate lighting in this area.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The technical services department acquires, organizes and makes available carefully selected materials which help the patron in his pursuit of information, education or recreation.

Selection of all library materials for the main library and bookmobile is done by the professional staff members, including the director, but most particularly by the professional who heads the circulation/reference department. Selection of materials for the branches is handled by the branch librarian or branch board members. Professional assistance in selection is provided through the main library upon request.

Materials are purchased on the basis of reviews, professional judgment and knowledge about the existing collection and the needs of the community. However, there is no written book selection policy and it is important that the library clearly state its book selection objectives in a written policy as soon as practical. Such a policy should meet with the approval and backing of the Board of Trustees.

To keep the collection current and in high demand, material is removed when it becomes outdated or superseded. The current weeding process is hit and miss, at best, because of staffing limitations. The weeding process is time consuming and requires soundly reasoned professional judgment in the case of a system's main library. With only 2.5 professionals on staff at the present time, time for weeding becomes a major problem. However, the collection needs a comprehensive weeding as soon as practical and a suggested method of approach under the circumstances might be to have at least one professional and one paraprofessional staff member work two hours every morning (during slow periods) until the task is complete. Thereafter, a schedule of weeding

should be included in every summer period. ALA and N. C. standards recommend that 5 percent of the collection be weeded yearly. The Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield should endeavor to meet this yearly standard.

The majority of materials received for the system are partially processed through the State Library's processing center at a cost of $1.40 per volume currently. This processing includes spine numbers, dust cover jackets, card pocket in place, borrower's card and set of catalog cards. A minimal amount of additional processing is required to place the book on the shelf. All donated and direct purchase materials are fully processed in the technical services department. The department strives to check-in, catalog, mark, label and jacket library materials as quickly as possible to minimize dealer to shelf time. Most new items are processed within 2-5 days at present, while older, donated items may wait several months before processing so that new items can receive the priority treatment they deserve.

In addition to processing materials for the main library, branch materials are also processed by this department at no cost to the branch (except for the State Library Processing Center charges of $1.40 for branch volumes processed by them). The department also maintains a countywide shelflist catalog and a patron use card catalog at the main library. As a result of an agreement with Johnston Technical Institute (discussed elsewhere in this report), catalog cards for their new acquisitions, annotated to show they hold the volume, are filed in our catalog to alert users to the fact that these materials may be loaned for them from JTI.

The technical services staff currently consists of one fulltime non-professional cataloger funded under the Community Education and Training Act (CETA). Several other staff members, both professional and nonprofessional,

devote time to processing tasks on an as time is available basis. This is done in an attempt to keep the backlog of materials needing processing down to a manageable amount. Consideration should be given to making the cataloging position a permanent full-time professional position with one fulltime clerk, funded locally. Annual cost of such an addition would be about $18,000 for salary and benefits for the two positions.

The space allocation for the technical services department is adequate for present and proposed future staffing.

AUDIOVISUAL SERVICES

Audiovisual services at the Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield are relatively new to Johnston County. The department began its programs of service in 1974 through the aid of a federal grant under Title I of LSCA (Library Services and Construction Act). Audiovisual equipment and a few media units were purchased, and AV personnel began taking programs to county residents, public schools, and community groups located in areas of the county which were previously unserved. Programming consisted of educational media which had not been available through other outlets. The library was equipped with a mobile unit which brought programs such as story hours, puppet shows, drama productions and movies to remote areas and performed them for young people and groups who were without any form of wholesome entertainment, due to lack of transportation and their socio-economic strata.

To aid county residents in preparing and presenting their own programs, the public library began loaning all of its audiovisual equipment and media free of charge to patrons. Upon request, patrons were also helped to plan their own programs with media which was on hand or the library would order free loan or rental materials for their use. Periodically, workshops were held to familiarize patrons in the use and application of audiovisual aids.

Major changes occurred in 1976, when federal funds were discontinued, and the county was not in favor of continuing the LSCA funded outreach project. Personnel cuts resulted, along with appropriation cuts. Fortunately, groups that had received our programs realized the value of the programs and began doing the programs themselves - relying on the public library to furnish most of their equipment and materials need on a free-loan basis.

Today, the audiovisual department is still in need of many basic tools for better service. Drawing mainly from outside resources, the department now

prepares and delivers an average of 25 programs a month, on an on-going almost daily basis.

Awareness of the usefulness of audiovisual aids in programming has increased significantly since the department's beginning. Evidence of this can be seen in the following graph which shows the total number of audiences reach over a three year period, through groups using visual aids.

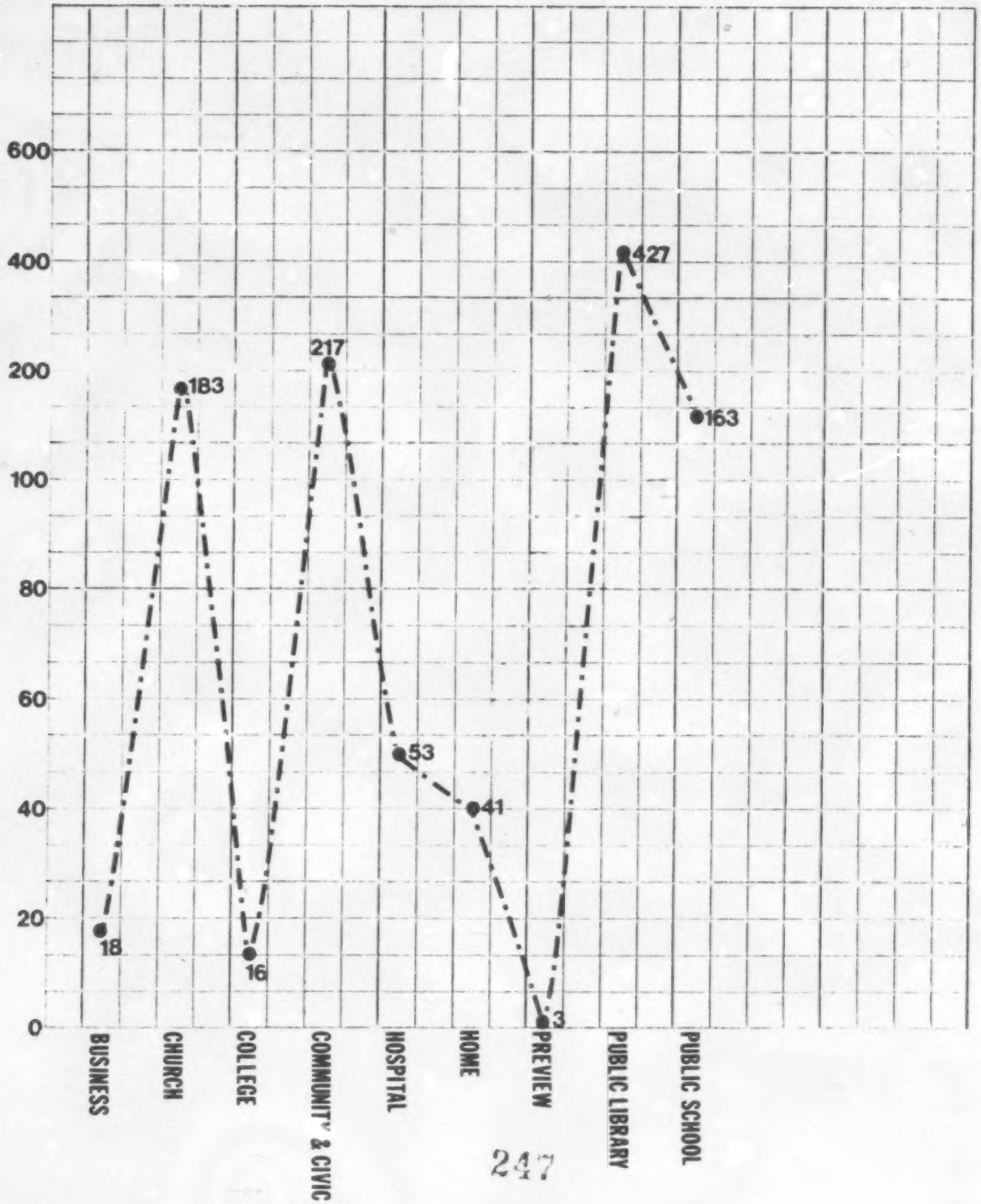
During the past 3 years, our most popular items have been movie projectors and 16mm films. Through the use of this media, individuals and groups have helped us reach many people, and in turn, others have started setting up their own weekly or monthly programs at their churches, businesses, clubs, or school. Film circulation is one noteworthy example shown in the graphs. One glance at this graph shows an increase of 51,739 items circulated between FY-74 and FY-76.

The other graphs pinpoint the number of units of various media circulated during each year of operation. Where declines are noted during FY-75, it should be remembered that the A/V outreach programming to youths ceased during this year. The significant increases the following year were most likely the result of the start-up of the preschool outreach project and also groups and agencies beginning to run their own programs as a result of demonstrated need earlier.

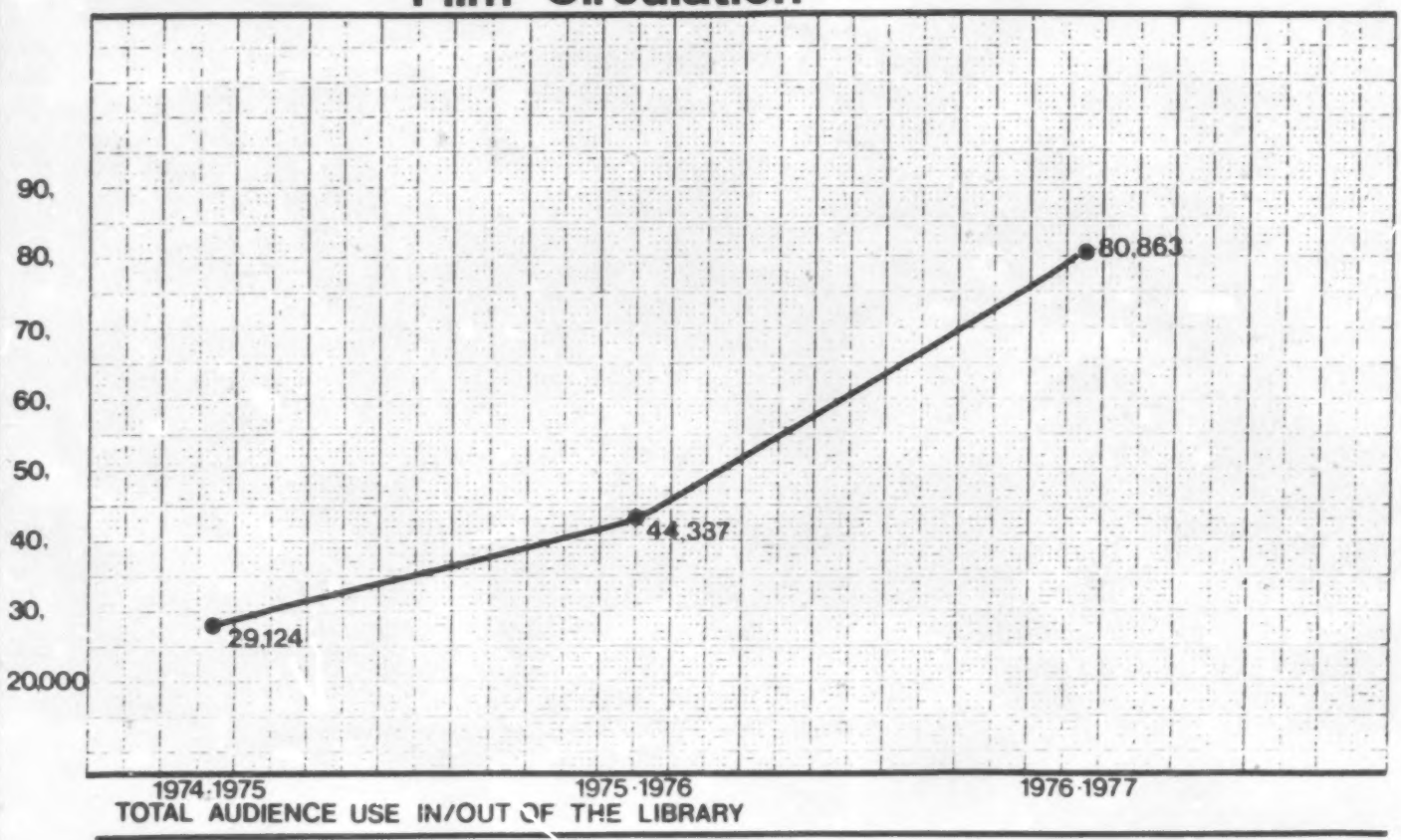
Conclusion: The audiovisual services department provides a much in demand service that must be continued. Since the department budget has been small or nonexistent in the past two years (following the large funding input earlier from LSCA funds) it is recommended that the department receive a proportionate amount of funding for equipment and materials, so that equipment on hand can be properly maintained and new or replacement materials and equipment purchased as needed to reach North Carolina standards in this area of service.

No. of Films Borrowed by Groups over a 3 year period

230

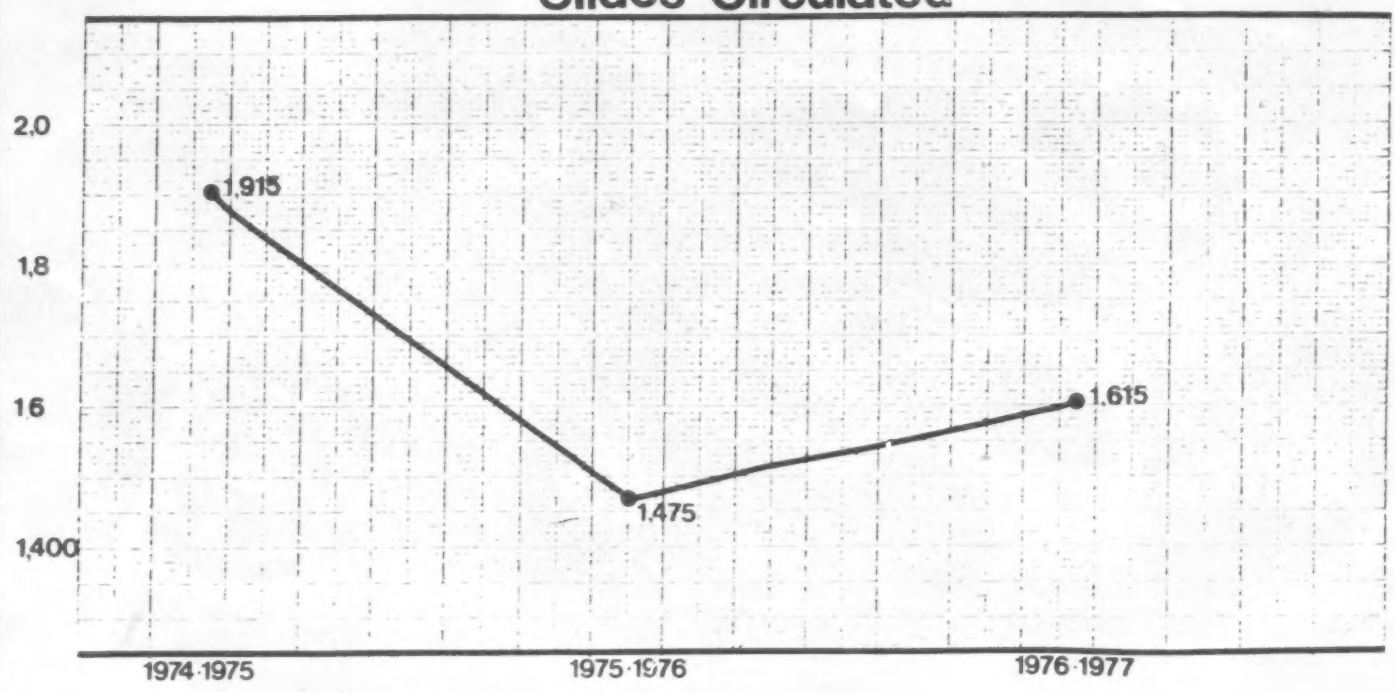


Film Circulation



TOTAL AUDIENCE USE IN/OUT OF THE LIBRARY

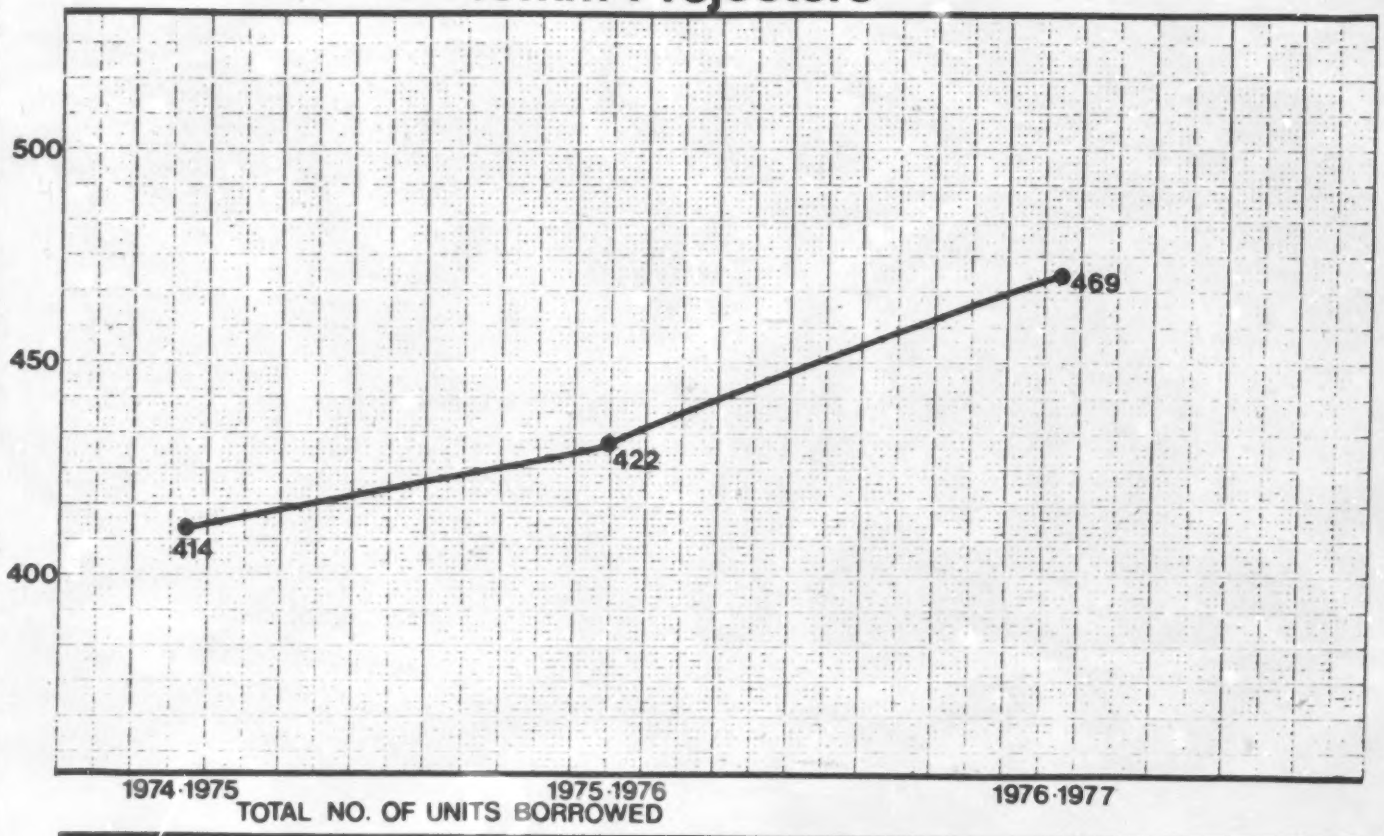
Slides Circulated



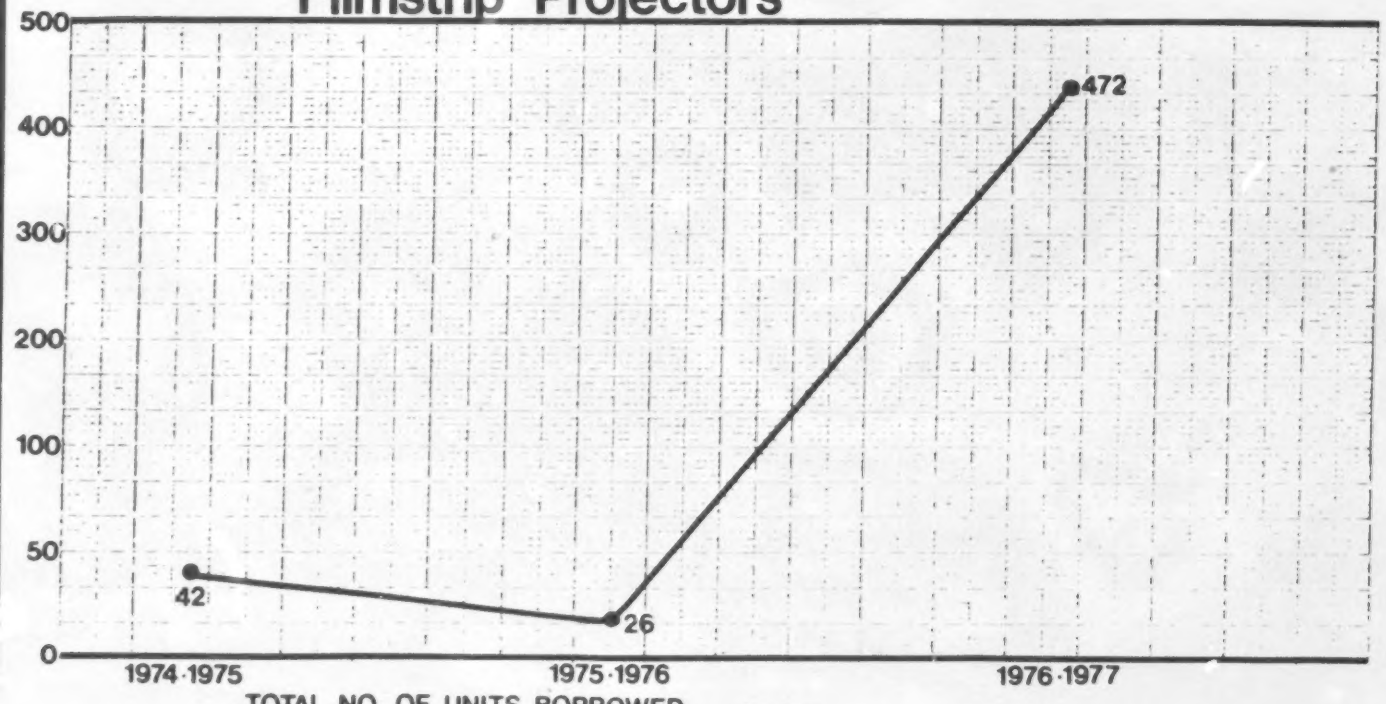
TOTAL NO. OF UNITS BORROWED

Circulation of Equipment

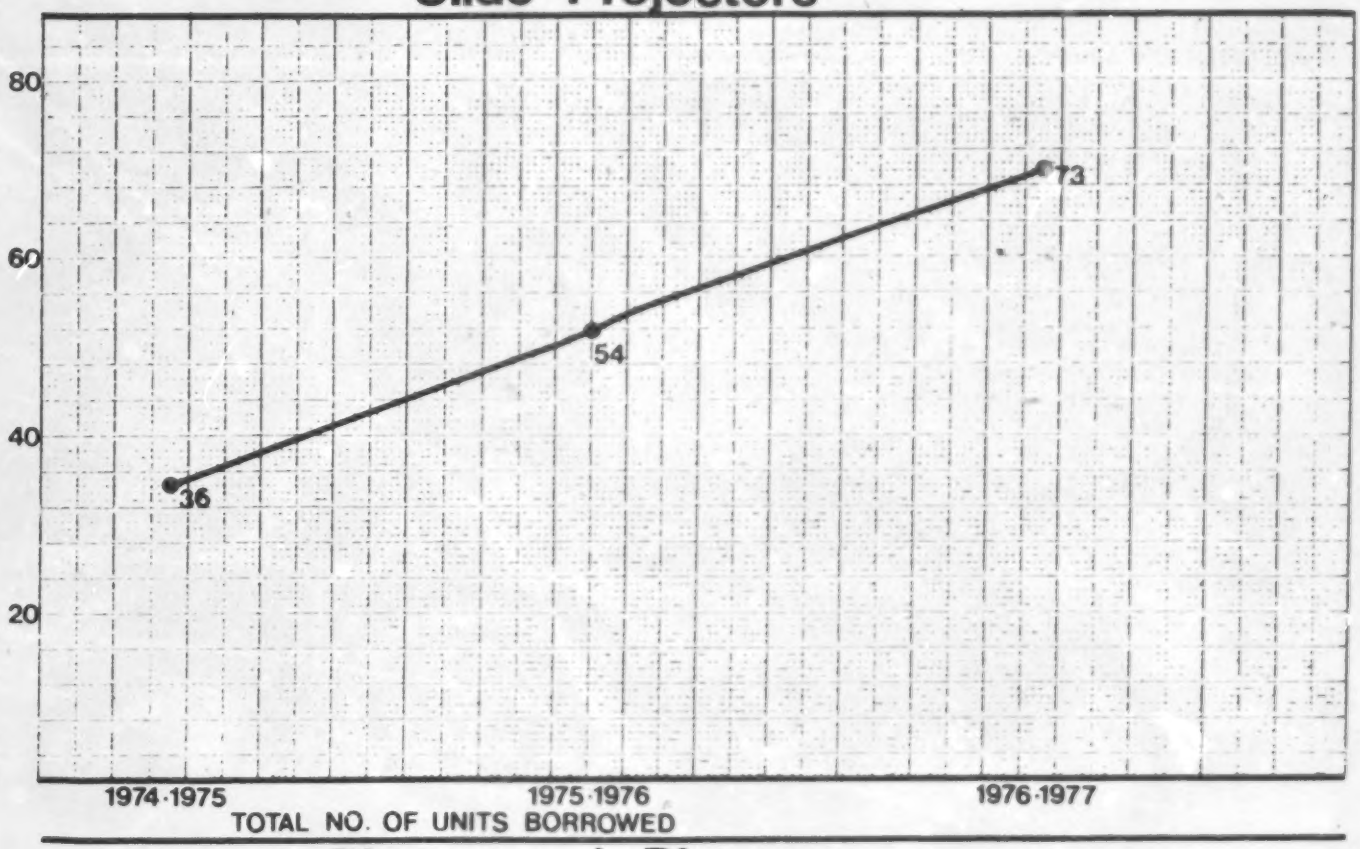
16mm Projectors



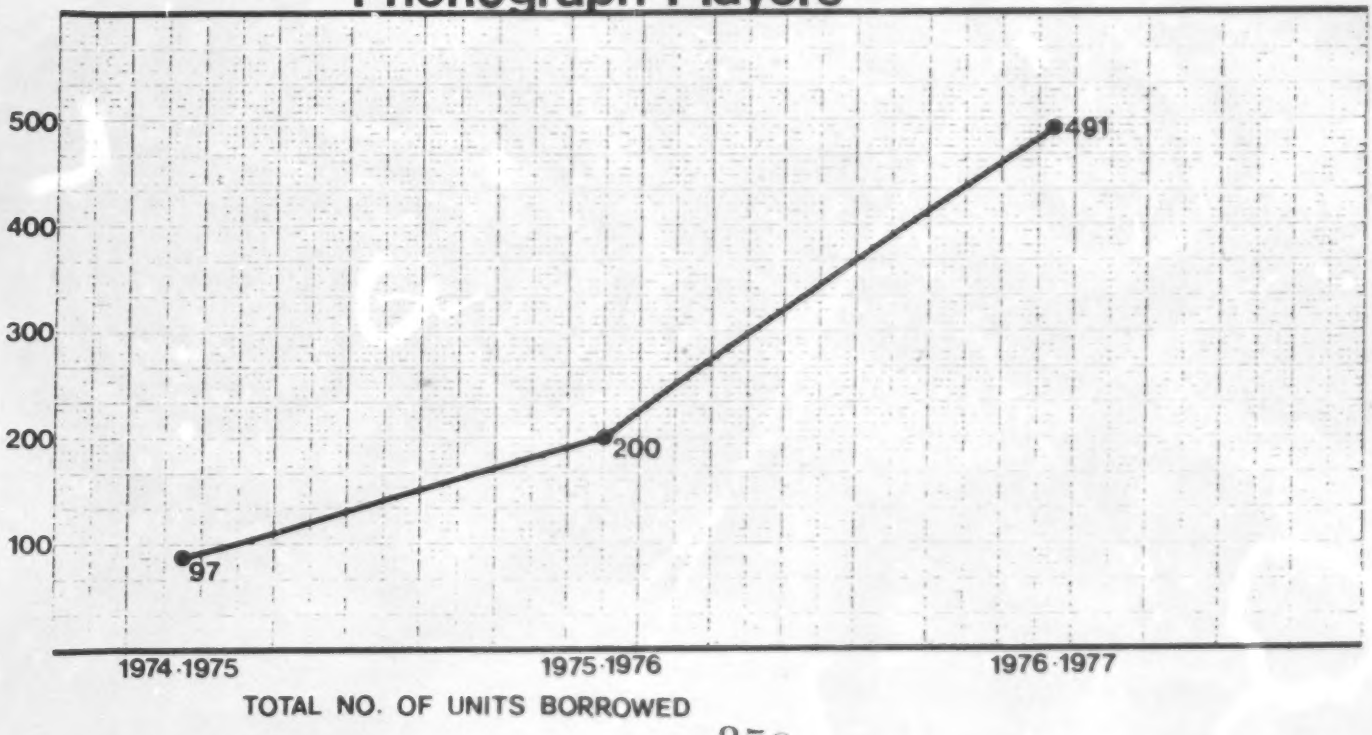
Filmstrip Projectors



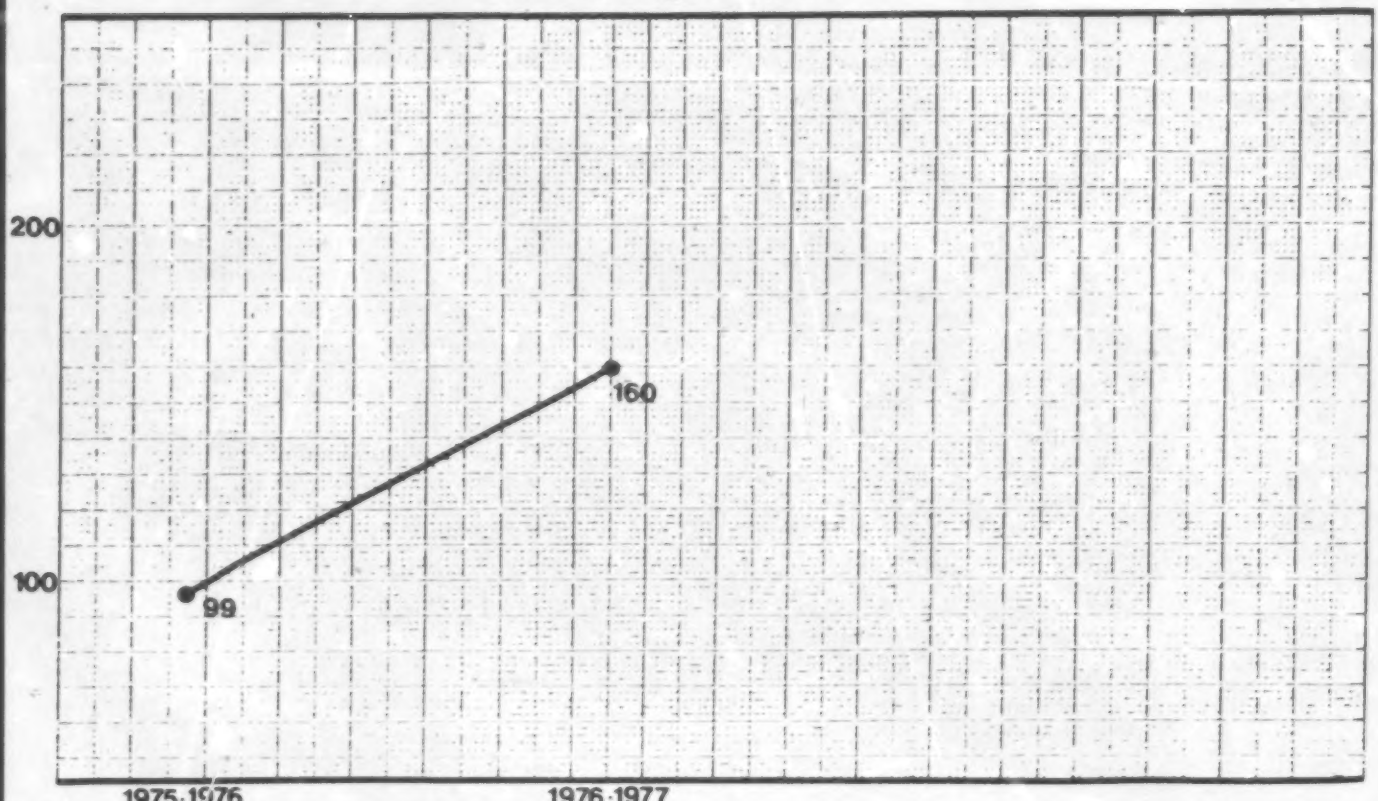
Slide Projectors



Phonograph Players



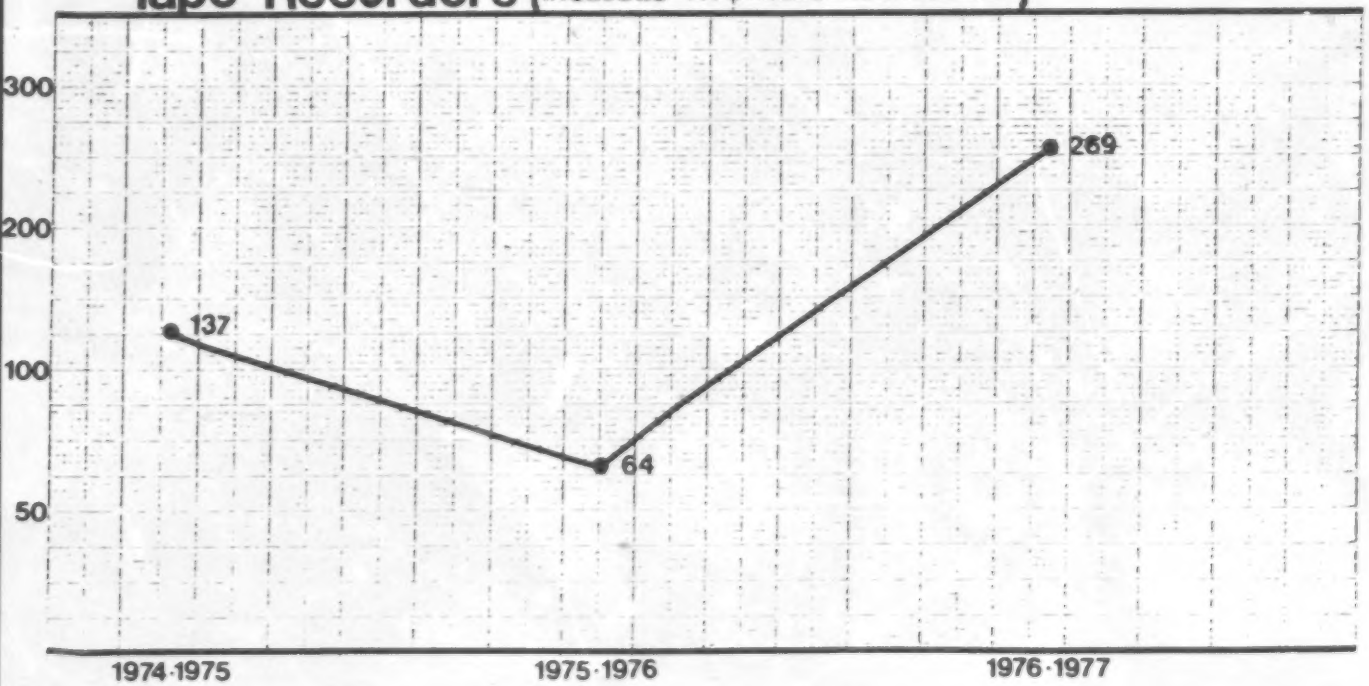
8mm Projectors



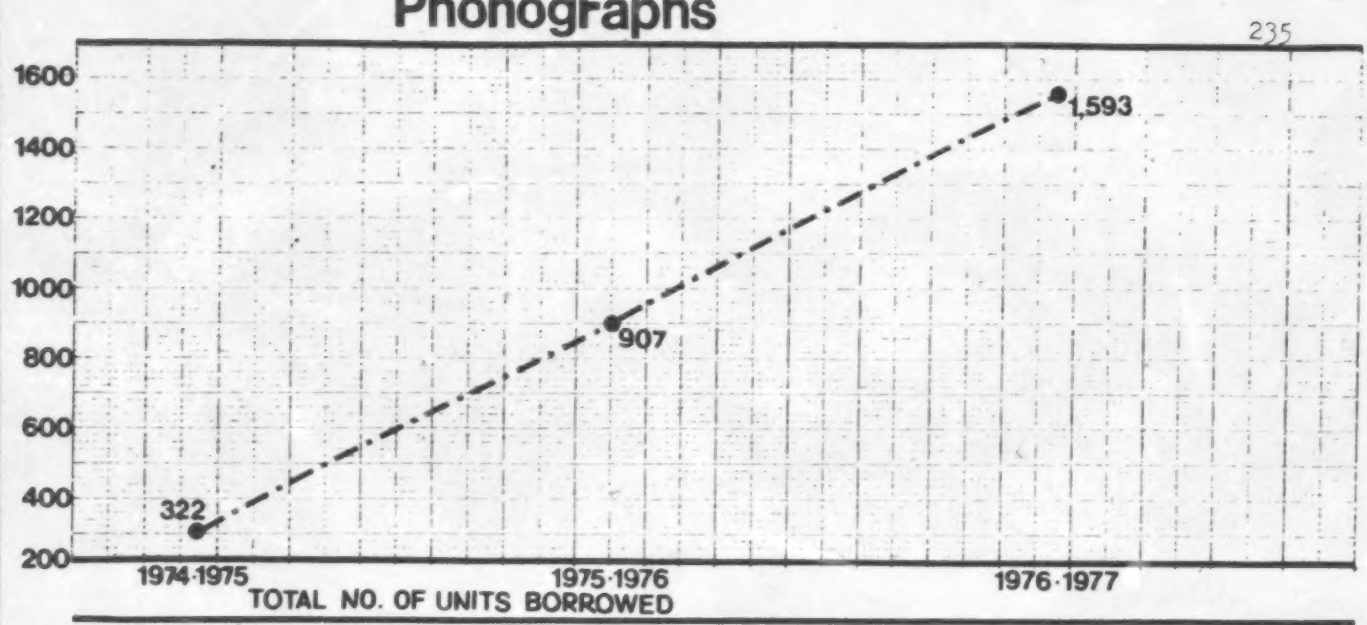
TOTAL NO. OF UNITS BORROWED

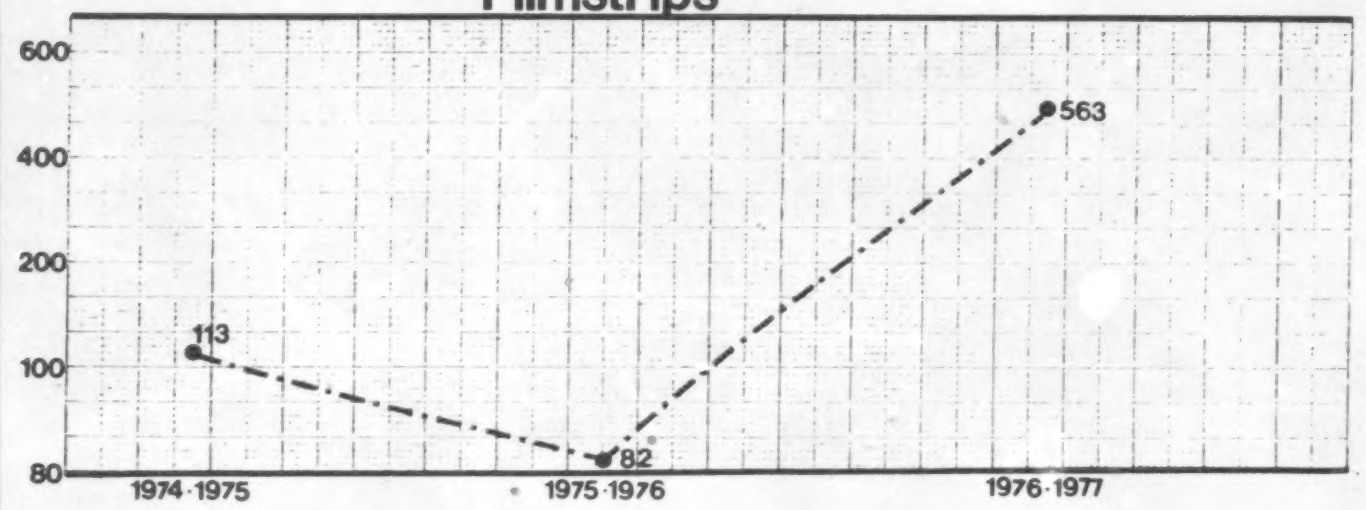
Tape Recorders

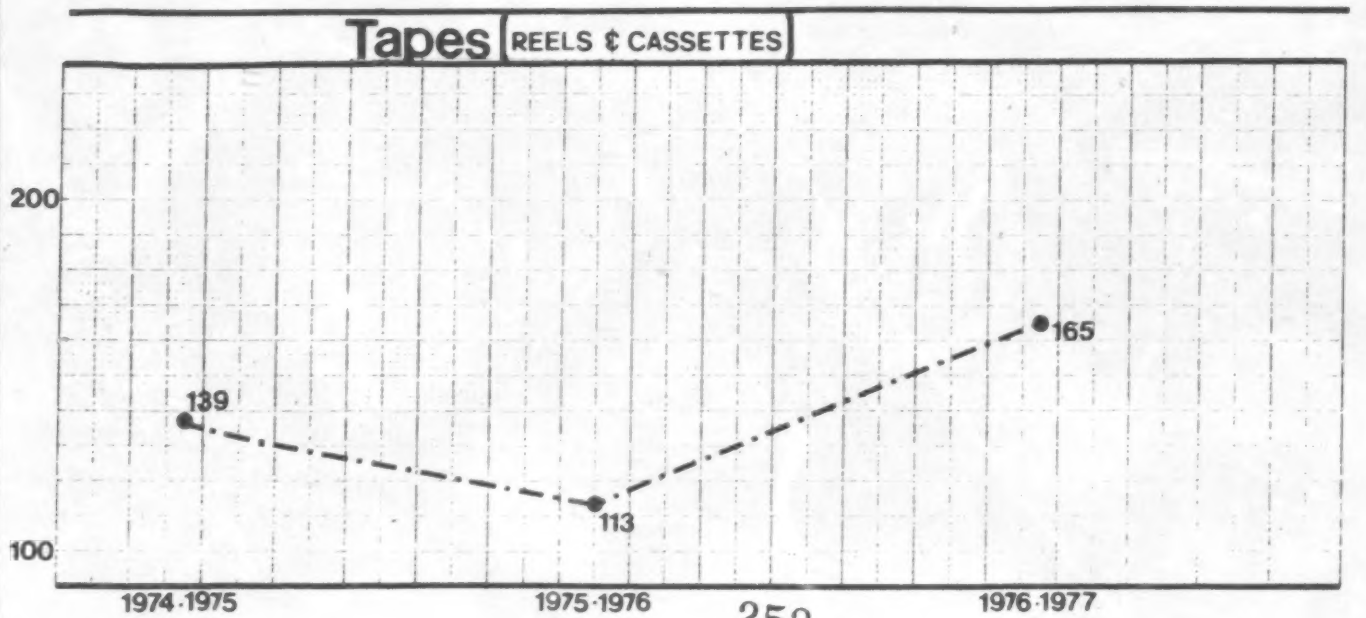
INCLUDES PA & AUDIO ACCESSORIES



TOTAL NO. OF UNITS BORROWED


Phonographs
1600
1400
1200
1000
800
600
400
200
322
907
1,593
1974·1975
1975·1976
1976·1977
TOTAL NO. OF UNITS BORROWED


Filmstrips
600
400
200
100
80
113
82
563
1974·1975
1975·1976
1976·1977


Tapes
REELS ¢ CASSETTES
200
100
139
113
165
1974·1975
1975·1976
1976·1977

FIVE-YEAR PLAN OF SERVICE

Administrative Objectives

The overall goal of the Administration of the Public Library of Johnston County and Smithfield is the coordination of the work in the service and informational sections to insure that harmony of effort is maintained and patron services improved. This includes overall program management, personnel development, budget formulation and application, effective communications internally and with branches and such other administrative duties as are dictated by circumstances and responsibilities.

Administrative Objectives July 76 - June 81:

(1) Develop and expand new LSCA pre-school children's program.

(2) Participate with State Library personnel in the future development and implementation of new LSCA special projects.

(3) Continue investigation of funding availability of an LSCA or HEW backed project to install and operate a non-profit, regional FM radio station.

(4) Continue to promote the development of a consolidated county library system.

(5) Continue quarterly meetings with staff members and branch librarians to improve internal communications.

(6) Promote staff development by soliciting system in-put from individual staff members and to encourage continued formal education as provided for by policies adopted by the State Library System.

(7) Continue quarterly meetings of all county librarians and thereby create and stimulate cooperation between school librarians, public librarians and librarians from Johnston Technical Institute.

(8) Communicate budget needs to local government administrators.

(9) Seek out and solicit monetary and other donations to aid in general expansion, outreach programs, and special events.

(10) Represent the library at meetings, workshops, etc. that are deemed of value either professionally or institutionally.

(11) Participate actively in sections and committees of ALA, PLA, SELA, and NCLA.

(12) Work with branch libraries in administering to building and/or renovation programs as set forth in the project priority structure agreed to by all branches.

(13) Assist branch libraries in collection development.

(14) Continue to solicit and exhibit art and other collections in the main library and its branches.

(15) Complete development of job descriptions.

(16) Develop book selection policy.

(17) Continue an active public relations program through all media.

(18) Develop and present for approval a reciprocal borrowing and materials cooperation agreement with Johnston Technical Institute.

Information Services Objectives

The overall goal of the information services section is to improve the quality and quantity of service, particularly to the unserved or inadequately served segments of our county.

Information Services Objectives, July 76 - June 81:

(1) Improve book circulation by at least 1,000 and attendance by at least 500 annually. Select, process, and shelve a minimum of 3,000 books annually.

(2) Obtain professional position for Reference Section and part-time indexing, researching, and cataloging help for the Johnston County Room. Work toward having LSCA funded children's librarian position made a permanent locally funded position. Obtain professional position for young adult services. Obtain fulltime janitor's position.

(3) Develop a section procedure manual.

(4) Obtain a microfilm reader/printer.

(5) Integrate bookmobile collection with general collection.

(6) Obtain a new bookmobile.

(7) Continue weeding bookmobile and general collection.

(8) Continue weeding and updating vertical file collection.

(9) Expand reference collection.

(10) Obtain additional furniture for children's section.

(11) Develop internal finding aids for the Genealogical section and Johnston County Room, to include development of separate card catalog.

(12) Develop collection of microfilm in lieu of hard copy periodicals.

(13) Collect, catalog and store county historical records within a special collection.

(14) Begin program of cooperation with statewide In-WATS service. Implement mailing system to support service. Add personnel as needed.

(15) Hold book sales to dispose of weeded materials from all county libraries.

(16) Continue to offer forum programs through the main library.

(17) Cooperate with Johnston Tech in holding NCHC backed "Idea of America" forums, if approved for funding.

(18) Collect, catalog, index where needed and store County Commissioner Meeting minutes and other county records for public access.

Outreach Services Objectives

The overall goal of Outreach Services is to provide public services outside the limits of the library building. The planning objectives for this section will be:

Outreach Services Objectives July 76 - June 81:

(1) Continue to study bookmobile services to include routing, stops, material and services provided to improve and update service.

(2) Continue to develop and implement programs for the physically handicapped, the economically handicapped, and the institutionalized.

(3) Continue to develop and implement programs for children and young adults.

(4) Provide large print & paperback book service to area rest and nursing homes.

(5) Continue acquiring audio-visual materials for circulation.

(6) Continue acquiring art objects to include paintings and drawings, as well as sculptures.

(7) Add audio-visual services as dictated by needs and changing circumstances and technology.

(8) Develop and implement a regional, or possible statewide, non-commercial, public service, FM radio station to provide area programming not now possible through commercial stations.

(9) Obtain volunteer help to administer diversified new programs.

(10) Obtain professional position to direct outreach services.

(11) Continue developing book and other services to the County Youth Prison, the Nursing Home and Rest Homes within the county.

(12) Continue providing outreach, A/V and other programs for the aged and for children.

Technical Services Objectives

The overall goal of the Technical Services Section is to support public service by providing needed materials that are properly prepared for use and easily retrievable. The planning objectives for this section include:

Technical Services Objectives July 76 - June 81:

(1) Obtain a professional position and paraprofessional or part time position to support unified county library system.

(2) Continue a schedule of repair for worn materials not in need of rebinding.

(3) Continue cataloging all incoming A/V software.

(4) Begin furnishing union catalog data to State Library In-WATS program so that our resources can be added to that program.

(5) Continue to improve processing system to limit receipt to shelf time.

(6) Prepare section procedural manual.

Summary

The realization of these goals depends upon cooperation between sections, adequate staffing and the conscientious application of time on the part of every staff member. It is therefore imperative that the leadership

create a diligent attitude through example and identify capable employees for advancement in grade and responsibility. It is further realized that some of these goals may be unattainable or unwanted. These, when identified will be discarded and replaced by others as new technological changes develop.

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